

# C & D

## CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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## Prescription Charges

### SCOTTISH PHARMACISTS WANT TALKS

THE Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland) has asked for talks with the Scottish Home and Health Department about the implications of the reintroduced charges on National Health Service prescriptions. The Council and the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society believe that certain people should be exempt from the 2s. 6d. charge and not have to pay the levy and then reclaim it.

Mr. M. M. McNeill (Council secretary) said that one chemist had recently undertaken a survey and discovered the majority of his customers would have been exempt from the prescription charges. Mr. McNeill had written to the Home and Health Department asking for talks because "chemists do not want to issue a receipt to every patient who may be exempt from the levy so that the patient can claim a rebate. We want to see that the classes exempt from the levy are clearly laid down." Pharmacists did not want a repetition of the friction that had been caused by the previous receipt scheme. Dr. G. Macmorran (secretary of the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society) forecast a drop in the number of prescriptions as a result of the charges but he said that was not what his members were concerned about. A scheme for repayments would mean that needy people would have to pay for their medicine and then claim the money. Issuing receipts could be a great nuisance to chemists if a large number of people were to be exempted.

### Import Duty Refunds

#### CHANGE IN CERTAIN DRAWBACK RATES

THE Import Duty Drawbacks (No. 1) Order, 1968 (S.I. No. 78) revokes the existing fixed rate of drawback of import duty for a number of exported chemicals and allied products. The items include acetylcarbromal and carbromal made from imported 2-ethylbutyric acid, and weed killer from sodium chlorate. From February 1, the drawback is being related to the duty paid on the quantity of the imported materials actually used.

### International Federation

#### HAMBURG MEETING SUBJECTS

MAIN symposium at the general assembly of the International Pharmaceutical Federation and International Congress of Pharmaceutical Sciences,

Hamburg, Western Germany, August 31 to September 7, is on "Polypeptides with Therapeutic Action" (eight papers). Subject at an open session of the Commission for the General Practice of Pharmacy is "Public Health Requires a University Education for the Pharmacist and the Distribution of Medicaments from the Pharmacy." There is also to be a general assembly symposium on "The Future Role of the Federation."

### Rural Pharmacies

#### SUPPLEMENTARY PAYMENTS BASIS

THE arrangements for lump-sum payments to certain rural pharmacies are being repeated in respect of 1967. Following discussions between the Ministry of Health and the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee a notice is being prepared for issue to all chemists inviting applications for supplementary payments. The amount of any lump-sum payment is being related to the number of prescriptions dispensed in 1967 on a scale ranging from £25 for a pharmacy dispensing 9,000 prescriptions in the year to a maximum of £300 for a pharmacy dispensing not more than 6,000 prescriptions in the year. Those wishing to apply should return their completed form within two weeks.

### Pesticides

#### PROPOSED COMMON NAMES

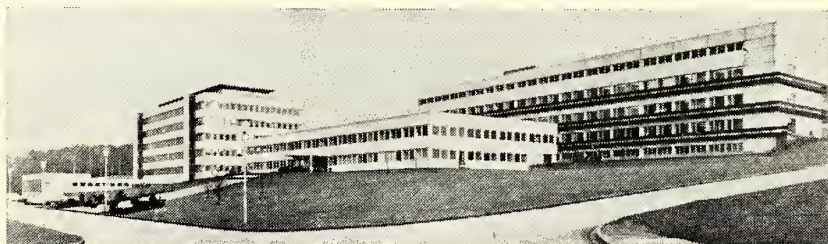
COMMENTS on the following suggested common names for pesticides are sought by the British Standards Institution. The names are being considered as I.S.O. recommended common names and opportunity is being taken to ascertain if they would be acceptable as British Standard common names. Comments should be addressed to Mr. D. G. Berry, British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1.

COMMON NAME	CHEMICAL NAME
Chlorphoxim	(2-chloro- $\alpha$ -cyanobenzylideneamino) diethyl phosphorothioate
	(2-chloro- $\alpha$ -cyanobenzylideneamino) OO-diethyl phosphorothioate
	2-chloro $\alpha$ -(diethoxyphosphinothioxyamino)- phenylacetone nitrile
Phenmedipham	3-methoxycarbonylamino phenyl N-(3-methylphenyl) carbamate
Phoxim	$\alpha$ - (-cyanobenzylideneamino) OO-ethyl phosphorothioate
	$\alpha$ - (-cyanobenzylideneamino) OO-diethyl phosphorothioate
	$\alpha$ - (-diethoxyphosphinothioxy-amino) phenylacetone nitrile

### Aerosol Manufacture

#### NEW CODE FOR A GROWTH INDUSTRY

BY 1970 the number of aerosols filled in the United Kingdom is expected to be 250 million, and by 1975 over 400 million, said Mr. R. Hearn (chairman, British Aerosol Manufacturers' Association), at a meeting in London, on January 30, called to introduce the Association's new code of practice for its members. He said that the continually changing market had necessitated a Revised Code of Practice within one year of their original one, and the code committee would meet at regular intervals.



RESEARCH CENTRE IN WEST GERMANY: View of the pharmaceutical research centre of Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., at Elberfeld, West Germany (see C. & D., January 13, p. 28). On the right is the pharmaceutical chemical laboratory and the administration offices; on the left is the building containing the institutes for pharmacology and toxicology.



## Agricultural Poisons

### EXTENSION OF CONTROLS

THE Agricultural (Poisonous Substances) (Amendment) Regulations, 1967 (H.M. Stationery Office, price sixpence), effective since December 22, 1967, add the following to the list of operations that farm workers must not carry out unless wearing specified protective clothing:—Bulb dipping and bulb steeping with thionazin, the handling of bulbs when wet from dipping or steeping, together with the disposal of the solution and the washing of the apparatus used. The Regulations also add medinoterb (2, 4-dinitro-3-methyl-6-*t*-butylphenol) and its salts to Part II of Schedule 1 to the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Regulations, 1966 which require use with such substances of specified protective clothing.

## Revenue Bill

### S.E.T. PREMIUM CURTAILED

THE Revenue Bill published in December 1967 shows how the Government intends giving effect to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement on November 18, 1967, that the measures accompanying devaluation would include the abolition of export rebate and the curtailment of selective employment tax premium. The Bill makes special provision for rebate on exports under certain pre-devaluation contracts. Refunds of S.E.T. are un-

affected, but payments of premium to firms outside the development areas are replaced by a straight refund of S.E.T. for any contribution week beginning on or after April 1. In general, export rebate will cease after March 31.

## Antimicrobials

### SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS

"SYNERGISM of Antimicrobials" was the title of a lecture given by Dr. E. E. Boeham, B.Sc., D.Phil.(Oxon), (Nipa Laboratories, Ltd.) to the Society of Cosmetic Chemists of Great Britain recently. He said antimicrobial agents specific for either Gram-positive or Gram-negative bacteria has been found, in many cases, to be slow-acting. However, when two antimicrobial agents, effective against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria respectively, were used in conjunction, the resulting mixture might exhibit synergistic properties, and the time taken to kill both types of bacteria be greatly reduced. Several systems which exhibit synergism were considered. They included combinations of hexachlorophane, phenoxytol, *p*-chlorophenoxytol, *p*-hydroxybenzoate esters and tribromosalicylanilide, particular reference was made to *Pseudomonas pyogenes*, an organism which is currently causing some concern in medicine and pharmacy. The synergistic action was demonstrated by considering surgical scrub preparation. Using hexachlorophane alone the killing of all the

Gram-positive organisms took thirty minutes. However, using a hexachlorophane/phenoxytol mixture all Gram-positive bacteria were killed after only five minutes.

## IRISH NEWS

### THE NORTH

## Dinner at Omagh

### "FIRST-CLASS EXAMPLE" OF A BRANCH

THE 132 guests who attended the annual dinner of the Fermanagh and West Tyrone Branch of the Ulster Chemists' Association in Omagh, on January 23 were welcomed by Mr. J. S. Aitken, Omagh, who presided in the absence of the chairman (Mr. J. Bell, Kesh). Mr. Aitken made special mention of the several distinguished guests and thanked the members of the U.C.A. Executive Committee who had made long journeys in order to be present. He paid tribute to the Branch officials, mentioning especially the joint secretaries (Messrs. W. C. Magee and N. Bell) for their work in arranging the dinner. On behalf of the Branch he congratulated Mr. Magee on his election as vice-president of the U.C.A.—an honour not only for Mr. Magee but also for the local Branch. Mr. J. Knox (president, U.C.A.), replying on behalf of the guests, said that the Fermanagh and West Tyrone Branch was a first-class example of what a branch ought to be like. Members were keen and active and took a lively interest in their profession. The officers and committee were capable, hard-working and enthusiastic. The support given by the Branch to the parent Association was greatly appreciated. Mr. Knox then expressed the pleasure of the Executive at having "such a thoroughly competent" vice-president as Mr. Magee who would eventually become a most worthy president. Mr. James Davie (Branch vice-chairman) acted as Master of Ceremonies.

## IRISH BREVITIES

### THE REPUBLIC

CORK City and County Chemists' Association is holding its annual dinner in the Metropole hotel, Cork, on February 14.

THE annual dinner and dance of the West of Ireland Chemists' Association was held in Ballinasloe, on January 10. Attendance included Mr. B. Smith (secretary, Irish Drug Association) and Mrs. Smith; Mr. W. J. Dalton (a former I.D.A. president) and Mrs. Dalton; Mr. P. Kilgariff, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, Mr. Brendan Walsh and his wife, Dr. Walsh; and Mr. and Mrs. J. Ryan.

THE Irish Pharmaceutical Students' Association are organising a symposium on hazards of drugs and their control in Ireland in the College of Pharmacy, Dublin, at 7.45 p.m. on February 23. The medical aspect will be discussed by Dr. P. Brennan (St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin) and Dr. McGrath (psychiatrist, St. John of God's Hospital, Stillorgan); the former Minister for Health (Mr. T. F. O'Higgins) and Dr. W. E. Boles (a member of Council, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) complete the panel.

## POISONS RULES

### Changes effective from February 8

CHANGES in the poison status of a number of substances become effective on February 8 when the Poisons List Order, 1968 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d.) and the Poisons Rules 1968 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. 3d.) come into operation. The changes were proposed in recent announcements by the Home Office (see C. & D., January 21, 1967, p. 49, and June 24, 1967, p. 578).

The changes are as follows:—

*Acetorphine; its salts; its esters and ethers; their salts.* P.1, S.1.

*Androgenic, oestrogenic and progestational substances.* Exemption in Schedule 3 now extends to preparations intended for external application only and "feeding stuffs containing hexoestrol of stilboestrol or both and not containing any other androgenic oestrogenic or progestational substance.

*Chloroform* P.1., S.1., substances containing not more than 5 per cent. chloroform or when in preparations not intended for the internal treatment of human ailments P.1. Substances containing less than 1 per cent. of chloroform; in solid preparations; toothpaste exempt.

*Ephedrine; its optical isomers.* S.1. except when contained in liquid preparations or preparations not intended for internal treatment of human ailments and except solid preparations containing less than 10 per cent. of ephedrine or its optical isomers otherwise than in an inert diluent. Optical isomers of ephedrine are exempted from S.4B.

*Etorphine; its salts; its esters and ethers; their salts.* P.1, S.1.

*Ferrocyanides and ferriocyanides* excluded from control.

*Flufenamic acid; its salts; its esters; their salts.* P.1, S.4B. [Arlef]

*Hydroxyurea.* P.1, S.1 S.4A. [Hydrea]

*Lysergide; its salts, simple or complex; its quaternary compounds.* p.1. The sale or supply by retail to institutions concerned with scientific education or research or chemical analysis is no longer permitted nor is the supply by wholesale except when exported.

*Mebutamate.* P.1 S.4B. [Capla]

*Meclufenoxate, its salts.* P.1, S.4B. [Lucidril]

*Mefenamic acid; its salts; its esters; their salts.* P.1, S.4B. [Ponstan]

*Mescaline, psilocybin.* Sale or supply by retail to institutions concerned with scientific education or research or chemical analysis is no longer permitted nor is the supply by wholesale except when exported.

*Metoprololamide, its salts.* P.1, S.4B. [Maxolon]

*Oxynehonin acid; its derivatives; their salts; their esters.* P.1, S.1, except substances containing less than 3 per cent. P.1.

*Paraldehyde.* P.1, S.4B.

*Piritramide; its salts.* P.1, S.1.

*Vascular plants and seeds* have been added to the list of general exemptions in Schedule 3 and are exempt from the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 and the Poisons Rules.

*Verapamil, its salts.* P.1, S.4B.



## NEWS IN BRIEF

MR. E. A. BROCKLEHURST, who has represented north-east division 3 on the National Pharmaceutical Union Executive since 1938, is not seeking re-election in the forthcoming triennial election.

A GRANT of £16,000 from the Wellcome Trust is to make possible the continuation in Melbourne, Australia, of studies begun in Oxford on the analysis of complex biological phenomena by means of a special-purpose computer. The grant has been made to the Monash University where Professor R. Porter, formerly of Oxford, has recently been appointed to a second chair of physiology.

## LOCAL OFFICERS

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY BRANCHES

West Hertfordshire.—Acting Secretary, J. D. Robinson, 30 Catherine Street, St. Albans. (Telephone: St. Albans 51448.)

## OVERSEAS NEWS

## UNITED STATES

## Drug Abuse Conference

THE United States Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the American Pharmaceutical Association, were co-sponsors of a national conference on public education in drug abuse in Washington, D.C., January 10-11. The conference was designed to give national organisations involved, or having a legitimate interest, in the subject an opportunity to exchange information and ideas on how to best combat the growing menace of drug abuse.

## Advertising Under Scrutiny

THE United States Food and Drug Administration has sent a letter to every practising physician, osteopath, and hospital pharmacist in the country stating that recent research by the American Heart Association has failed to show evidence that the advertised claims for sulphonamides in the treatment of streptococcal infection or in the prevention of rheumatic fever are justified. It recognises their efficacy in preventing streptococcal infections but for treatment recommends penicillin or erythromycin. The letter is understood to be merely a warning. Official action awaits the findings of special panels set up by the National Academy of Sciences to investigate the advertised claims of all drugs marketed between 1938 and 1962. Drugs judged ineffectual are to be removed from the market, as are other products for which the law demanded only proof of safety. The first of the findings is reported in *Business Week*, the American business news magazine, which reports that the F.D.A. intends to ban the use of the bioflavonoids. Drug companies involved will be told that their products must either be removed from the market or reformulated without the naturally occurring vitamin P substances—rutin, quercetin, hesperidin or the citrus bioflavonoids. That also applies if the substances occur in combination with ascorbic acid or menadione (vitamin K-3). The ban is expected to affect sixty products.

## TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

## Atlas

The pharmacist must feel that, though his shoulders are broad, there comes a time when the increasing load thereon begins to make its presence felt by a sagging at the knees. Such a feeling must have become evident on reading the latest Home Office announcements (p. 84) concerned with proposed changes in the Poisons List and the Poisons Rules. The difficulty in keeping abreast of rapidly changing legislation adds to the anxieties of an already overloaded day. Nevertheless, once the changes have become law, the provisions must be carried out. One wonders what Cardinal de Lugo would have thought if some impertinent government department had interfered with his beneficence in the matter of the bark. But quinine is not the only problem on the horizon, and the recent price rises have already had a marked effect on its distribution. A matter of greater nuisance is the provision concerning the antihistamines, particularly as contained in travel-sickness remedies. Those substances have had a strange existence in their relatively short life. They—or some of them—have been included in the fourth schedule, discharged without a stain on their character though subjected to warning notices, and now they are to become schedule I poisons, involving an entry in the poisons book with the purchaser's signature or an entry in the prescription book with the name and address of the purchaser. In addition, the medicine must bear an amended warning which states: "Caution. Do not drive or operate machinery after taking." The wording has, in the light of experience, been found to be necessary. At first sight it is difficult to see what additional security is provided by signing a register but, of course, such a formality involves the pharmacist personally in the transaction, with the opportunity of adding verbally to the warning already printed on the package. An innovation is that dispensed medicines should also carry the cautionary wording. That opens up unlimited prospects, for there are other combinations than machinery and antihistamines, and scarcely an item is without some hazard in certain circumstances.

## Regional conference

Conferences of the kind held recently at Cardiff are of the greatest value, in that they provide an opportunity for members to hear, at first hand, something of the work of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. The field is kept to manageable proportions by limiting the number of speakers, and still further avoiding the danger of diffuseness by drawing upon the specialised knowledge of chairmen of committees closely associated with different aspects of the running of such a vast and complex organisation as looks after our affairs in Bloomsbury Square. The chairman of the Publications Committee (Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst) gave a useful historical account of the growth of the Society's publications, but appears to have been a trifle uneasy when under fire on the subject of advertisements in the official organ of the Society. In the course of replying to some pointed questions the speaker said that the journal was a professional journal and they should be very careful what type of advertisements they accepted for medicinal preparations, and with regard to certain advertisements, profit or not they should not be in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. But he also said that some members were unduly sensitive about what appeared in its pages. So there we are.

## Organisation

Mr. J. B. Grosset (chairman of the Organisation Committee) gave an instructive account of a committee that is still immature in years if not in performance. Again members were permitted to learn of the immense amount of work done by members of Council and the secretariat. I was pleased to note that the speaker favoured the present method of election, with all its vagaries. The more interest taken by the members in general, by reading and by attendance at branch meetings, the more informed they will be when the time comes to exercise their right to vote. It is satisfactory to note that the Council is alive to the danger of university graduates' failing to recognise the Society as their professional body.



## NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE REFORM

### Survey by Liberal Party

FORTY-FOUR pharmacists were among those who replied in a survey, conducted by the Liberal Party, of the medical and allied professions in the National Health Service. Purpose of the survey was to ascertain the views of persons whose daily life was closely bound into the service. The results confirmed the view that workers in the service were dissatisfied with its administrative and financial structure and with their pay and conditions. A summary of the results of the survey, published on January 25, records that there was substantial dissatisfaction with both the activities of and the composition of Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees. Main criticisms were that members were appointed with little knowledge of needs and that both types of body were too remote and centralised, with little local contact. There was support for decentralisation into area health boards that would be responsible for the whole range of services provided, general dissatisfaction over the financing of the service, and strong support for broadening its finances through contributions such as the prescription charges (of those completing the survey 69 per cent. were in favour of prescription charges). About two-thirds were dissatisfied with the pay of general practitioners and dentists, and three-quarters with the conditions of work of general medical practitioners.

#### Remuneration "Per Item"

Twenty per cent. of the general practitioners urged that remuneration should be by payment for each item of

service. Fifteen per cent. of doctors spontaneously advocated placing limitations on the demands of patients with trivial complaints; 60 per cent. of the practitioners who answered said they treated private patients and 36

## COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

### LSD problem "approaching epidemic proportions"

A DEMAND that governments should tighten up the regulations controlling the use of LSD and its derivatives was made in a resolution approved by the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs when it met in Geneva, Switzerland, on January 24.

The twenty-four-nation Commission that was considering the problem of LSD and its effect upon young people noted that drug abuse due to the substance and its derivatives was rapidly approaching epidemic proportions. It pointed out that legislation could not wait for international control and the introduction of regulations such as those which at present apply to opium, cannabis and cocaine. It urged that, in addition to the restriction of hallucinogenic drugs to approved scientific and medical purposes, the import and export of such drugs should be controlled. The meeting recognised that many nations were taking action to combat the growing problem, but felt that each should examine its own country's controls and make them more stringent if necessary. The Commission believed that international control of psychotropic drugs must eventually be enforced, embracing all depressants and

per cent., when asked about the prescribing of medicines, agreed that there was a need for stricter control of drugs on the grounds of patients' safety, 45 per cent. on grounds of manufacturers' prices, and 27 per cent. on grounds of quantity prescribed. The complete survey is being published in the spring.

stimulants of the central nervous system. The Commission appreciated that the time necessary to reach international agreement often lagged behind the urgency of a matter, and said all Governments should take immediate action.

The Commission also noted with concern the increasing practice in sport of using stimulants and similar psychotropic substances in order artificially to improve performances. It drew the attention of all Governments to the dangers attending the practice, and recommended that strong measures should be taken to curb it.

A resolution adopted by the Commission on Indian hemp cultivation in the Lebanon called upon the Lebanese Government to give priority to replacing the cannabis with sunflowers. It recommended that maximum technical assistance should be accorded to the Lebanon by the United Nations and its specialised agencies.

## PUBLIC PHARMACISTS

### Training syllabus approved

FUTURE negotiations on training and certification of pharmacy technicians will be based on a draft syllabus for a course of training in preparation for a dispensing technician's certificate to be awarded by the City and Guild of London Institute. That was decided by the council of the Guild of Public Pharmacists at a meeting in Dunblane, Perthshire, on January 24, after it had considered the draft, which had been put forward by a subcommittee representing the Guild, other pharmaceutical organisations and certain educational bodies.

The president (Mr. D. F. Smith) welcomed to the meeting Messrs. G. W. Davis and T. R. Lowther (Northern Ireland Branch) who were present as observers. It was decided to award the Evans medal for 1967 to Mr. W. T. Wing, Newcastle General Hospital.

It was proposed that the planning and professional services committee should study the problem of standardising hospital medical records and should finalise the Guild's proposals. An appeal was made for copies of any prescription forms and associated relevant documents that were in use and that sought to embody modern concepts to be sent to Mr. S. Powlson at Brompton Hospital, London, S.W.3.

The Manchester Branch is holding a symposium on prescribing and recording systems at Salford University on April 27. It was decided to continue publication of the *Journal of Hospital Pharmacy* with smaller monthly issues.

The registrar reported that the Guild now had 1,292 full and associate

## RECOMMENDED RESALE PRICES

### Monopolies Commission gets National Chamber's views

"THERE is far too much official concern over price levels," said the National Chamber of Trade to the Monopolies Commission recently. Over-emphasis of that aspect had led to considerable difficulties for the retailer, who had been asked to carry too much of the country's economic burden. Experience had shown there was a useful evolution within retailing which did not need, and was indeed harmed by, a political emphasis on change.

The comments were made by the Chamber in response to an invitation by the Monopolies Commission. Its view was that the recommended price structure was currently useful to those concerned. Should it cease to be to the advantage of trading and consumer, it would no longer be upheld. Some sections of retailers already thought that they were better off without the recommended price system, and strongly recommended to the Monopolies Commission that it would be in consumers' interest to permit the system to find its own "very competitive level." In the present climate of intense competition among retailers and manufacturers there was little likelihood that any manufacturer would recommend to a retailer a price beyond a normally reasonable level. Since the abolition of resale price maintenance, the adver-

tised "recommended" price indicated a fair price for the article. With no price direction there might result some price increase. Recommended prices, said the Chamber, prevented to some extent the chaotic situations in which purchasers were plunged into a time-consuming study of shop prices without being in a position, in an increasingly technological age, to judge value, quality or services. It was not felt by the Chamber that price levels would rise immediately if standard prices were abolished, though it could well be that standards could alter. "Loss-leading" would be encouraged, with the low standards of trading normally associated with it. The effect of abolishing the recommended-price system could only be foretold in so far as branding and advertisement of goods was concerned. It would probably introduce alternative brands, providing a wider choice of name, though not of value, to the public. Some traders might well give greater selling space to their own brands, and one effect would be that the large chains could still practise price maintenance within their own shops, whereas the smaller businesses could not even use "recommended" prices. Competition could be beneficial, but not if it only meant more "free" gifts or trading-stamp offers.



members, the highest figures ever recorded. A document on security of pharmaceutical departments was approved. A report from the research committee expressed concern about the lack of information on research projects being carried out in hospital pharmacies. The committee's secretary asked for information from any hospital pharmacists who were making observations that merited investigation and which they might be unable to pursue themselves.

Circular H.M. (67)95, "Hospital Supplies Organisation," was brought to the

notice of members. It dealt with the reorganisation of supplies arrangements in the hospital service and stated that H.M.(66)33, referring to the function and responsibilities of the pharmacist, would continue to apply.

It was announced that, in addition to residential places at the Guild's week-end school in Liverpool, April 5-7, a number of non-residential places would be available at a reduced fee. The 1969 week-end school would be held in Newcastle upon Tyne, and the 1970 school in the University of Sussex, Brighton.

tion already borne by general practitioners was so enormous that the extra burden of giving certificates or withholding certificates could not make much difference. She thought the free list would be easy to operate "by leaving a great deal of responsibility in the hands of the general practitioner."

#### Association Subscriptions

MR. L. PAVITT asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on January 23 if the general subscription and any special turnover subscription paid by companies to the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry were allowable as expenses and completely exempt from taxation. He also wanted to know if subscriptions and donations to the Office of Health Economics were allowed as business expenses to the companies making them and allowable against tax liability. MR. HAROLD LEVER (Financial Secretary, Treasury), in a written answer on January 23, indicated that the two organisations were treated for taxation purposes as a single body having the status of a trade-protection association. Accordingly, ordinary subscriptions by members were allowed as deductions when computing their taxable profits.

#### Free Gifts

MR. L. CARTER-JONES asked the President of the Board of Trade if he was aware that Wisdom tooth-brushes "have been or are being" increased in price from 1s. 8d. to 2s., whilst at the same time Addis, Ltd., were offering free gifts of Japanese typewriters, value £17 17s. each, to retailers who agreed to buy 6 gross of the brushes. Would the Minister refer the matter to the National Board for Prices and Incomes? Was the Minister aware that Great Britain's balance of payments difficulties were increased by companies that imported expensive foreign manufactures as free gifts for retailers taking part in sales-promotion schemes, which directly increased consumer prices? Would the Minister take steps to prevent such imports?

MRS. GWYNETH DUNWOODY (Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade), in a written answer on January 24, said that the tooth-brush now being sold at 2s. was a new type and not directly comparable with that sold at 1s. 8d. "I also understand that the offer of Japanese typewriters has been discontinued. I see no reason, therefore, to make a reference to the National Board for Prices and Incomes." She added "In general I would hope that, like other buyers, manufacturers who offer goods as a form of quantity discount to retailers will be able to meet their requirements from competitive home production."

#### Breathalyser Test

MR. N. J. CARMICHAEL (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport) told Mr. R. D. ROEBUCK, in a written answer on January 24, that the devices such as the product Alcockill, which was intended to be sprayed into the mouth to mask the smell of alcohol, has been tested at the forensic science laboratories. Tests had shown that such sprays only mask the smell of small

## IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE Minister of Health was asked by Mr. L. PAVITT on January 29 when he expected to receive the report of the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council on its investigations into the salary and career structure, promotion prospects, post-graduate training and the organisation of the hospital pharmaceutical service.

MR. ROBINSON: The Whitley Council has agreed to co-operate with a working party which is being set up by the Secretary for Scotland and myself to advise on the efficient and economical organisation of the hospital pharmaceutical service with particular reference to—1. The most suitable unit(s) of organisation for the whole or parts of the service; 2. the best use of pharmacists (including the need and facilities of their post-graduate training); 3. the best use of supporting staff (including their recruitment and training); 4. a suitable career structure for pharmacists and supporting staff.

Mr. Robinson said that Sir Noel Hall had agreed to serve as chairman of the working party. The names of the other members would be announced later. The Whitley Council had also appointed a subcommittee to study salary and career structure including promotion prospects. He could not say when the report of either of those bodies would be ready.

#### Prescription Charge Exemption

MR. N. T. L. FISHER asked the Minister of Health on January 23 the criteria for defining the chronic sick for exemption from the 2s. 6d. prescription charge and whether he proposed that the responsibility for interpreting it in individual cases would fall on general practitioners. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON replied "This matter is to be discussed with general practitioner representatives, with a view to laying down centrally objective criteria for establishing entitlement to exemption."

During questions to the Minister of Social Security, on January 29, Mrs. RENEE SHORT asked what work was being done in the Ministry with a view to exempting low-income families from prescription charges. MRS. JUDITH HART (Minister of Social Security) said "The Ministry will be responsible for identifying those families that will get refunds under the same kind of scheme which operated before prescription charges were ended two or three years ago. Although there are many difficul-

ties, I am considering whether, within the categories for which I am responsible—low-income families, people on supplementary benefits and war pensioners in respect of their war disability—it is possible to work out a system of exemptions rather than of refunds. But there are many difficulties and I cannot pretend that there are easy answers."

#### Hospital Pharmaceutical Service

Prescription charges were psychologically rather than economically promoted and that would make it almost impossible for them to be effective said LORD SOPER in the House of Lords during a debate concerning the economic situation on January 23. He thought the charge would lead to a loss of medication in many cases where medication was necessary. LORD BROCKWAY suggested that, if it was a fact that doctors had been giving prescriptions too frequently, then the problem would be a matter of direct influence upon the doctors by the Ministry of Health or the British Medical Association. It was quite clearly not a ground for increasing prescription charges. The cost of exempting the poor, aged, chronic sick, etc., would amount to be a considerable sum, and he suggested that the increased cost of prescription charges might not be worth the revenue which they brought to the Government. The levy would contribute little to the solution of the problem of imports and exports. He asked what had happened to the recommendations of the Sainsbury Committee. He thought it notorious that a few companies, so centralised as to be almost monopolies, were making large profits out of the supply of drugs to the National Health Service. If the Government wanted a reduction in health service charges, it would be better to turn to the profits being made out of the manufacture of drugs, rather than charging more for the prescriptions presented to the patients. Towards the conclusion of the debate, LORD AMULREE doubted if prescription charges would really save doctors' time. There was also danger of "blunderbuss" prescriptions, "with people trying to get several different things put on the same prescription because they think it may be something the patient might want." He found it distressing that the phrase "the chronic sick" had returned. BARONESS STOCKS believed that the burden of discrimina-



quantities of alcohol and only for a short time. Mr. Carmichael added "A driver over the limit is most unlikely to escape detection by using one."

## LEGAL REPORTS

### Carbimazole Patent

THE National Research Development Corporation, proprietors of the patent protecting carbimazole, and British Schering, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks, their exclusive licensees, who market carbimazole preparations under the registered trade mark Neomercazole, announce that, on payment of an agreed sum by way of damages and costs, they have agreed as joint plaintiffs to take no further action in High Court patent infringement proceedings against Therapharm, Ltd., who have given an undertaking that they will not further infringe the said patent.

### Chemist Became Suspicious

A THIRTY-FOUR-YEAR-OLD clerk, Mary Margaret Gallagher, London, N.6, was remanded in custody for three weeks when she appeared at North London magistrates' court on January 29 on charges connected with drugs. She pleaded guilty to stealing a prescription form, the property of Dr. W. Fleming, London, N.W.5, and also admitted forging a prescription form on or before January 27 in the Greater London area with intent to defraud. A third charge alleged that, with intent to defraud, she endeavoured to obtain sixty dexamphetamine sulphate tablets by virtue of a forged instrument, know-

ing it to have been forged. A police officer said that the defendant tried to present the prescription at a chemist's shop in Holloway Road, London, N.7, on January 27. The chemist became suspicious and called the police. Miss Gallagher was described by the officer as a woman of good previous character who had been prescribed drugs in the past. She had a mental history. The magistrate in remanding her in custody until February 19 for mental, medical and social inquiry reports, told Miss Gallagher: "I think you need some help."

## COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

**HICKSON & WELCH (HOLDINGS), LTD.**—Recommended final dividend, 9½ per cent. for year ended September 30, 1967, making a total for the year of 15½ per cent. (15 per cent.). Group profit after charging depreciation of £364,601 (£317,627), £1,389,106 (£1,590,975); taxation £609,508 (£576,240).

**BOWMANS CHEMICALS LTD.**—The chairman (Mr. J. A. E. Howard), in his annual statement says the "prizes and penalties arising from devaluation should probably balance out for the company". Profit for year ended October 31, 1967, was £41,654 (£38,700). Tax takes £22,718 (£10,497); dividend is unchanged at 13½ per cent.

**DREAMLAND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, LTD.**—An interim dividend of 15 per cent. is declared and a final of £5 per cent. forecast for 10

months' accounting period (5 per cent. only in year ended February 28, 1967). Mr. F. R. Williams (managing director) claims that: "Out of some 30 electric underblanket manufacturers in the U.K., Dreamland current sales account for over 50 per cent. of the market."

**GLAXO GROUP, LTD.**—The Group has made a cash offer for Farley's Infant Food, Ltd., consisting of 45s. for each Ordinary and 5s. each for both the first and second Preference shares. Holders of the first Preference will receive the half-yearly dividend due on March 1. The bid, which has been accepted by the directors of Farley's, is worth £3.1 m. A month ago it was revealed that H. J. Heinz & Co., Ltd., had been negotiating for the acquisition of Farley's but talks were broken off (C. & D., December 23/30, 1967, p. 580).

**BEECHAM GROUP, LTD.**—Subject to approval of a meeting of Ordinary shareholders it is proposed to make a one-for-two scrip issue. The new shares will rank *pari passu* with the existing Ordinary shares and will participate in the final dividend in respect of the year ending March 31. Holders of the 5½ per cent. Beecham International Holdings S.A. guaranteed convertible debentures due 1981 have been told that on March 8 the Group Ordinary shares will be quoted ex the above-mentioned scrip issue. Holders who convert by March 7, will therefore receive renounceable share certificates for their entitlement.

**JEYES GROUP, LTD.** and **BUCKWELL INDUSTRIES, LTD.**—A joint statement by the two companies announced that Sarta, Ltd. (a Jeyes subsidiary) and Swallowfield, Ltd. (a subsidiary of Buckwell) have been merged to form Swallowfield Sarta, Ltd., with capital of £200,000, and owned 70 per cent. by Buckwell and 30 per cent. by Jeyes. There is provision for Jeyes to increase its share of the equity in due course. Directors are: Messrs. H. R. Mole (chairman), R. B. Dawson (managing), T. R. Auchincloss, J. W. Clewer, J. M. Gregory, P. S. Gregory, R. C. Harris and E. G. Harrison.

**WELLCOME FOUNDATION, LTD.**—World-wide sales of £50,508,163 during the year ended August 31, 1967 — an increase of just over 15 per cent. on those of the previous year — were reported by Sir Michael Perrin (chairman), at the annual meeting with the shareholders (the Wellcome Trustees), on January 31. Profits, before tax, were £6,397,695, an increase of 12.4 per cent. The Foundation's full annual report and accounts, containing a ten-year record, are being made public for the first time. Group profits, after tax, for the year ended August 31, 1967, were £3,538,440 (£3,140,786). Tax charged on the year, £2,904,196 (£2,611,593). Direct exports from the United Kingdom were £5,490,000. Nearly all the Burroughs Wellcome companies contributed to group profit and on a larger scale than in previous years, the chairman reported. Once again the company in the United States achieved record figures for sales and profit. The Cooper, McDougall & Robertson companies

## INJUNCTION IN TRADE MARK DISPUTE

### But no action to restrain defendant company from trading

**BRISTOL-MYERS CO.**, an American corporation, and its English subsidiaries, Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., Hounslow Road, Feltham, Middlesex and Bristol-Myers Co., Ltd., Stonefield Way, South Ruislip, Middlesex, were granted by Mr. Justice Plozman in the High Court on January 24, an interlocutory injunction restraining Bristol Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Albemarle Street, London, W.1, from infringing Messrs. Bristol-Myers' registered trade mark Pristacin by the use of the unregistered mark Pristacyn. The judge refused to grant interlocutory injunctions restraining the defendant company from carrying on in the United Kingdom any business in pharmaceutical goods under a corporate or business title comprising the word "Bristol"; and from advertising or selling pharmaceutical goods by reference to the word "Bristol" or similar name so as to lead to their goods being passed off as Bristol-Myers' goods. The plaintiff companies did not press an application for an injunction to restrain the defendant company from infringing the Bristol-Myers' registered trade mark Bristamin by the use of Bristacyn. The judge said he had to consider whether the mark Bristacyn was identical with Pristacin or so nearly resembled it as to be likely to deceive or cause confusion in the course of trade. The answer was an unhesitating "Yes". In sound, particularly, Bristacyn and Pristacin were almost identical and

could be confused with one another.

In those circumstances, the plaintiff companies were entitled to an injunction that would prevent the defendants from using Bristacyn in relation to trade in pharmaceutical products.

### Onus of Proof

Of the use of the word Bristol, the judge said he did not think it would be right, on the evidence as it stood, to decide whether the plaintiff companies were entitled to a monopoly in the use of the word Bristol in relation to pharmaceutical products. They had to establish that Bristol, which was not only a surname but the name of a large city, had acquired a secondary meaning so that when applied to pharmaceutical products it denoted those of the plaintiff companies. There was clearly a heavy onus of proof to establish that. There was a conflict of evidence as to the extent of the defendant company's trading since 1962 and as to the use of its own name since then. It would not be right to resolve that conflict on evidence in an interlocutory application. The plaintiffs' own evidence was not entirely satisfactory in that respect, because it was open to the view that, if indeed the plaintiffs had established a monopoly in the use of the word Bristol, it was only so since February 1965, by which time the defendants had been in existence and trading for two to three years.



had made record contributions to the group in terms of sales and profit. The Calmic company, extended by acquisitions in Australia and Italy, had been wholly acquired during the year. It was too early to assess the full effects of devaluation of sterling, but it seemed certain that they would be on the whole, to the advantage of the Foundation because of its large overseas investments. Because of the current high rates of interest and the limitations on borrowing powers, the directors proposed a dividend no more than £100,000 above that for the previous year. Together with a covenanted payment of £700,000, the total payment to the Wellcome Trust during the year under review would be £1.5 million. "Neither this dividend," says Sir Michael in his report, "nor the issued capital of the company (£17½ million) are a true measure of its strength." Group expenditure on research and development was £2,860,000. In view of the company's facilities for the production of foot-and-mouth disease vaccine at home and abroad, "it seems likely that the group will hold a special position wherever vaccination, as opposed to slaughter, is the accepted national policy." One product, Imuran (azathioprine) which, with other products of widely different application, had come from a long-term research programme in the laboratories of the U.S. company, had attracted much public attention through its use in controlling the rejection mechanism in organ-transplant operations. An interesting commentary on different national regulations was that, while the product had been approved for use and sale in the United Kingdom and various other countries, it was still not cleared by the Food and Drug Administration in the United States.

## BUSINESS CHANGES

ROBERTS WINDSOR, LTD., have removed to 63 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1 (telephone: 01-629 8607).

GEORGE T. GURR, LTD. have removed to Carlisle Road, The Hyde, London, N.W.9 (telephone: 01-205 5432).

MR. F. BENTLEY, M.P.S., has transferred his business at 114 Burney Road, Accrington, to 70 Avenue Parade (formerly Wm. Brownbill, M.P.S.).

R. WESTON (CHEMISTS), LTD. are taking over, on March 1, the business of Hardy (Chemists), Ltd., 942 Ecclesall Road, Sheffield, 11. From that date the business will trade as R. Weston (Chemists), Ltd.

PLYMOUTH CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., have closed their pharmacy at Cornwall Street, Plymouth. The Society's pharmacy at Crownhill is closing for two months.

## APPOINTMENTS

### Directors

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.—In a series of board changes, Mr. M. J. S. Clapham has been appointed a deputy chairman from April 1, coinciding with Sir Peter Allen's assumption of the chairmanship.

Mr. A. E. Frost, (treasurer since 1960), and Mr. S. D. Lyon (chairman, agricultural division) are appointed to the board from March 1. Mr. H. Smith retires on February 29; Mr. R. W. Penrock succeeds Mr. Lyon and Mr. F. J. K. Hillebrandt succeeds Mr. Frost.

AKOS CHEMICALS, LTD.—Mr. P. Spencer-Jones (sales manager), has been appointed a director.

STATS (MR), LTD., 143 Bromsgrove Street, Birmingham, 5, have appointed Mr. J. Sawle their managing director. Mr. C. Shaw (production controller) has been appointed to the board.

### Executives

WIGGLESWORTH, LTD., announce that Mr. A. T. Lewis, M.P.S., (at present sales manager, R. Sumner & Co., Ltd. and Clay & Abrahams (Mnfg.), Ltd.) has been appointed sales manager also of Wigglesworth, Ltd. Mr. Lewis will be responsible for the sales activities of all three companies, which form the pharmaceutical division of the Willows Francis organisation.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO., LTD., have made the following appointments within their ethical division: Mr. P. T. Hairsnape (previously marketing manager) to be marketing controller, responsible for all marketing, selling and administration activities. Mr. R. F. Rudgley, group products manager; Mr. J. S. Munro, hospital services manager and Mr. R. K. Whines, product planning manager.

### Academic

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Cork, have appointed Dr. David F. Fenton, B.Sc., to the Irish Dunlop post-doctoral research fellowship in the chemistry department, where he will work in collaboration with Professor, F. L. Scott on some aspects of reaction mechanisms.

## PERSONALITIES

SIR NOEL HALL, who has been appointed chairman of the working party to advise the Ministers of Health on the efficient and economical organisation of the hospital pharmaceutical service (see p. 565) is principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, and a member of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board.

MR. E. PEARSON (a general organic chemicals salesman, covering the Midlands, part Lancashire, Wales and Ireland for Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd.), was among the twenty-two winners of Monsanto Co. 1967 Master Salesman awards who met at the company's headquarters in St. Louis, U.S.A., recently to be honoured at a two-day conference. Each master salesman receives a cash award.

## OVERSEAS VISITS

MR. G. KNIGHT (export manager, Rexall Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd.), is a member of a selling mission organised by Birmingham Chamber of Commerce covering the Canary Islands, the Ivory Coast, Ghana and Nigeria.

MR. J. JENKS (a director of B.D.H. (International), Ltd.), has left for Portu-

gal where he will present a gas chromatograph worth more than £1,000 to Dr. Manuel Neves e Castro (department of endocrinology, *Instituto Portugues de Oncologia*) for use in medical research. Mr. Jenks will also explore further opportunities of developing export sales of B.D.H. products to Portugal, especially their hormone preparations.

## DEATHS

BLACKBURN.—On January 13, Mr. Sydney Richard Blackburn, M.P.S., Curacao, Whaggs Lane, Newcastle upon Tyne. Mr. Blackburn qualified in 1902.

BRIGGS.—On November 30, 1967, Mr. John Reginald Stuart Briggs, M.P.S., 25 Copeland Avenue, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Notts. Mr. Briggs qualified in 1925.

MICHIE.—On November 30, 1967, Mr. Robert Michie, M.P.S., 58 Barnfield Wood Road, Beckenham, Kent. Mr. Michie qualified in 1913.

PHILLIPS.—On January 8, Mr. Harold Isaac Philips, M.P.S., 10 Gwydrin Road, Calderstones, Liverpool, 18. Mr. Phillips qualified in 1929.

ROGERS.—On January 25, Mr. William Stephen Rogers, M.P.S., Connaught Cottage, Tabernacle Lane, Narberth, Pembro. Mr. Rogers qualified in 1911.

STEVENS.—On January 9, Mr. Cecil Herbert Stevens, M.P.S., 240 Sidegate Lane, Ipswich, Suffolk. Mr. Stevens qualified in 1922.

SWINDLE.—Recently, Mr. George Eric Duke Swindle, M.P.S., 2 Yew Tree View, Lorton, Cumberland. Mr. Swindle qualified in 1939. He was for about fifteen years manager of the Cockerthorpe branch of Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., branch and previously he managed the Company's Keswick branch.

TAYLOR.—On December 6, 1967, Miss Amy Adeline Taylor, M.P.S., Cotswold, Britannia Terrace, Saltburn-by-the-Sea, Yorkshire. Miss Taylor qualified in 1916. For forty years, until her retirement in 1959, she had, with her sister who is also a pharmacist, carried on in Milton Street, Saltburn, a pharmacy that was founded by their grandfather and which celebrated its centenary four years ago.

TURNER.—Recently, Mr. William Henry Turner, M.P.S., 1 Mansion Gardens, Evesham, Worcs, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Turner had been manager of the Evesham branch of Boots, Ltd., since 1954. He joined the company at Warrington, Lancs. in 1925, and qualified in 1931. He then served at various branches in the London area, and at Northampton and Banbury, before being appointed manager of a Leicester branch in 1938. In 1945 he became manager of the Chipping Norton branch before moving to Evesham.

VALENTINE.—On January 19, Mr. Archibald Rex Valentine, M.P.S., 75 Wolsey Road, Moor Park, Northwood, Middlesex. Mr. Valentine qualified in 1930 and had an interest in a number of substantial pharmaceutical businesses. In 1959 and again in 1965 he was elected a member of the National Pharmaceutical Union Executive Com-



mittee. At the funeral, which took place at the Ruislip crematorium on January 30, the N.P.U. Executive Committee was represented by Mr. C. H. Smith (a former chairman of the Executive Committee) and Mrs. Smith, and the N.P.U. staff were represented by Mr. E. J. Downing (an assistant secretary).

**Mr. H. B. Coulson** writes:—The death of Rex Valentine at a relatively early age is a much greater loss to British pharmacy than is likely to be appreciated, for he was essentially a "back-room boy." Nevertheless in some spheres his knowledge, experience and judgment were almost unrivalled. To understand both him and his career it is necessary to appreciate that he had a hare lip. Although he found it no great handicap when talking to people who knew him, he seemed always to have thought that strangers would have difficulty in understanding him. For that reason in business he preferred to work "behind-the-scenes" in the dispensary or in his office, and "in the country" he seldom spoke in public and was therefore little known. Initially it was to the expansion of the photographic side that he devoted his energies—apparently very successfully. His main interest, however, always remained in pharmacy and I rank him as one of the most successful pharmacists in the country. Early he found that his time was most profitably employed in the study of facts and figures both of his own businesses, pharmacy, and business in general, together with the legislation that affected them. Those things he studied minutely, and on them was authoritative. I have never yet met anyone better informed in those fields. His wide knowledge and experience made his judgment very sound. He was a complete realist and judged a situation dispassionately and entirely on the facts. Subsequent events rarely proved him wrong. This knowledge and ability made him a very valued member of the N.P.U. Executive, which he joined in 1959. In debate and committee he spoke less frequently than most other members, being content if his point of view had been voiced to dissatisfaction by someone else. His contributions were, therefore, those made from his specialised knowledge and experience; they were invariably important and valuable. His attitude to pharmacy problems was at first administrative; he was content to solve each problem presented in the best possible way in the light of existing circumstances. Gradually, and particularly since his re-election in 1965, he moved to a progressive attitude, desiring to make a positive contribution to the betterment of pharmacy and his fellow-pharmacists. The likely developments of pharmacy and of N.P.U. policies over the next few years are ones to which he would have been able to make outstandingly valuable contributions, and it is tragic to be deprived of his services and talents at such a time. As a man he was friendly, unassuming and helpful. It is an indication of his character that most of his friends took their difficult business problems to him, and he was unfailingly helpful. He will be greatly missed.

## TRADE NOTES

**Sachet Pack on Test.**—On test in the Midlands is the flat sachet pack of Andrews liver salts seen in the illustration.



tion. Makers are the Phillips, Scott & Turner Co., 2 St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton, Surrey.

**Change of Distributor.**—Since February 1 Ex-Lax chocolate laxative has been sold and distributed by E. C. De Witt & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 3, Cherry Orchard Road, East Croydon, Surrey.

**Size Change.**—The 100-tablet bottle of Leukeran brand chlorambucil tablets has been replaced by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, with a bottle of twenty-five [corrected note].

**Prices Held.**—W. W. Haffenden, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent, manufacturers of Britmarine swimcaps, announce that, following devaluation and the natural increase in costs, they intend to hold their prices for the forthcoming season.

**Now in Dispensing Pack Only.**—H. R. Napp, Ltd., Commerce Way, Lancing, Sussex, are now supplying Sedonan analgesic ear drops in 12-mil dispensing pack only. The pack (redressed), includes a separate dropper.

**Still Available.**—Owing to a printing error the product Matey appeared as a deletion in last week's Cumulative Price Changes supplement. It has not been discontinued, say the makers, Nicholas Products, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks.

**Now Under Trade Name.**—Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., Astronaut House, Hounslow Road, Feltham, Middlesex, announce that tablets and capsules of tetracycline hydrochloride (Bristol) are now being marketed under the trade name Telotrex. Formulation and prices remain as before. The new name will appear on the company's tetracycline-hydrochloride preparations so soon as present stocks are exhausted.

**Reformulated.**—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, are introducing on February 5 reformulated Efcortelan-N eye/ear drops containing 1.5 per cent. of hydrocortisone acetate, 0.5 per cent. of neomycin sulphate and 0.002 per cent. w/v of phenylmercuric acetate. The new formula complies with the requirements of the British

National Formulary, 1966, and the general requirements for eye drops of the British Pharmaceutical Codex. The product is sterile and the pack comprises a glass dropper bottle with a readily breakable seal. Shelf life when stored below 20°C is eighteen months. Efcortelan-N eye/ear drops are presented in a 5-mil bottle, replacing the 3-mil bottle of the original preparation, which is discontinued.

**"I'm Buying British" Lead.**—Thanks to Inecto, Ltd., 27 Dover Street, London, W.1, a 100 per cent. British company (the only one, they claim, among hair colour manufacturers), pharmacies were the first shops to be able to hand customers buying British products an "I'm Buying British" Union Jack badge. The company invite chemists who have not yet made use of them to write in for a "Buy British" display kit and to open a direct account (advantages: special promotional material; exchange stock service; immediate ex-car delivery; special discount terms; service by technical representatives). Prices have been pegged, and a new product is being launched in the spring.

**Serving Different Functions.**—Berk Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Catteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey, emphasise that Brogastrone has *not* been superseded by Duogastrone. Both preparations contain carbenoxolone sodium but they are for different indications. Biogastrone tablets being a specific treatment for gastric ulcers and Duogastrone "positioned-release" capsules a specific treatment for duodenal ulcers, the capsules ensuing that carbenoxolone sodium is not absorbed by the stomach but exerts its local action in the duodenum. Duogastrone capsules are packed in tins of twenty-eight for protection and to prevent the access of moisture. The capsules are fragile and damaged capsules do not have the desired therapeutic action, so the manufacturers requested that only units of twenty-eight capsules should be dispensed—and in their original containers.

### Bonus Offers

MEGGESON-WARWICK division of White Laboratories, Ltd., Penarth Street, London, S.E.15, "Blue" range of pastilles. Fifty-seven tins invoiced as fifty-four on special parcel.

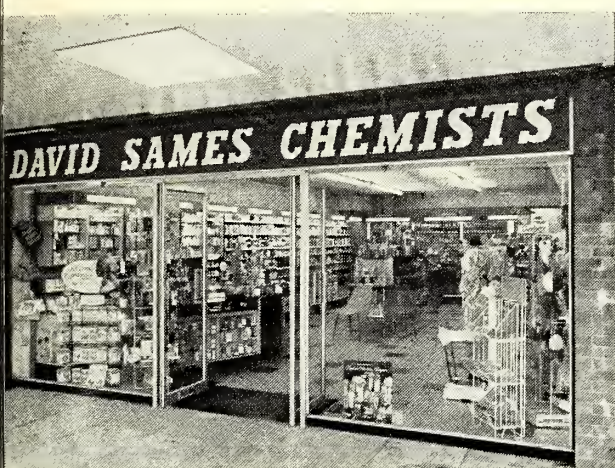
ASSOCIATED PRODUCTS (ENGLAND), LTD. (distributor: Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., 96 De Beauvoir Road, London, N.1). Quickies nail-varnish remover pads. Fourteen invoiced as twelve.

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION (distributors: Maws Pharmacy Supplies, Ltd., Barnet, Herts, and Preston, Lancs). *Cleansing cold cream*, 10 per cent. on order for 6 doz. or more. *Solo hair dressing*, Twelve invoiced as ten on order for 1 doz. or more. *Rosehip syrup*, 5 per cent. on 1 doz.; 7½ per cent. on 3 doz.; 10 per cent. on 6 doz. (introductory bonus).

### Trade Shows

PIONIER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., LTD., 75 Duke Street, Liverpool, 1, Llandudno Marine hotel (corner Vaughan Street and Promenade), February 5-8. Summer show (9 a.m. to 11 p.m. each day).





**RAPID SUCCESS IN A SHOPPING PRECINCT:** New shopping precincts are not generally noted for their fast draw of customers. By most retailers they are regarded as longer-term investments. In one shop in such a precinct the business has warranted increasing the staff within a period of a few months. It is the new branch here illustrated of David Sames, Ltd., at Great Baddow, Essex. The manager says: We could not have foreseen requiring two more assistants after so short a period. The cosmetics trade in particular has been much higher than anticipated. The premises measure about 34 ft. x 15 ft., of which 25 per cent. is occupied by dispensary and 75 per cent. in sales space. The shop has been fitted throughout with Hokon Snap Tite shop equipment, a new range of fittings from Church & Co. (Fittings), Ltd., South Street, Reading, Berks. Of basic construction, its surfaces are in wood, giving "warmth" to selling all merchandise from baby requirements to perfumes. The right-hand illustration shows the open-plan design of the selling area.

## SHOPFITTING NOTES

**Fix-it-yourself Sign Letters.**—Letterfast, Ltd., Department CD, 6 Wilder Street, Bristol 2, offer in their Intersigns "the sign letters you can fix yourself." The letters are bold and three-dimensional. Fixing studs are positioned on templates already provided and pressed on.

**New Owners Announce Plans.**—The Robert Leonard Group who have trade interests in the building industry recently bought out the Palmers Green based Rudduck & Co. (Shopfitters), Ltd. The new directors are Messrs. F. R. Gamon, H. L. Speller and G. M. L. Skingley. Mr. Gammon says that the group intend to develop further the modular system for shop interiors. This is a system which consists of units which may be added to and moved about to incorporate any changes that occur in-store. Because of the adaptability of the units, the modular system is proving to be far more economical than fixed systems.

**Shopfittings from Austria.**—Coinciding with the opening of a new £20,000 showroom, office and storage headquarters of its Umdasch division, at

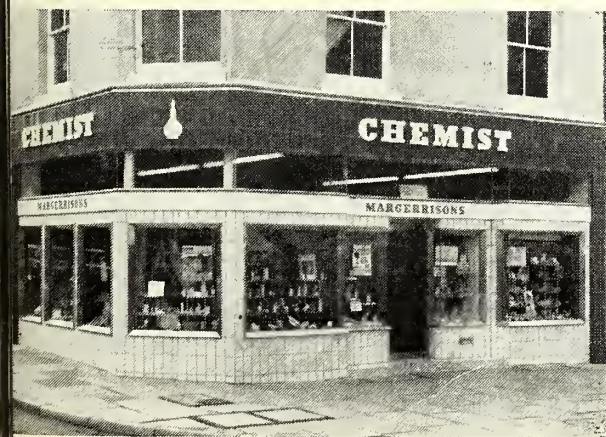
Ayres Road, Old Trafford, Manchester, recently, the Arthur Wardle group of shopfitters has been granted the sole United Kingdom agency for the marketing of the Austrian-produced Umdasch modular shopfitting system. The system consists of a free-standing inter-locking steel framework that is rigid and fully adjustable. Into the main vertical supports hook numerous components (base shelves, ceiling boards, pelmets and frizes) which can be added or removed at will. Any width or type of shelving may be fitted and all are completely adjustable in angle as well as vertically.

**A Display System from Switzerland.**—Now available in Britain from Switzerland is a "Trend Pole" system of shop fittings introduced less than six months ago by Schweiger & Schweitzer, Ltd., Zug, Switzerland. Basic component is a light beech pole, 7 ft. 6 in. high, 3½ in. square, with a gold or silver finished base and tube socket, both of metal. Screw holes at 4 in. intervals on all four sides of the pole are designed to take shelf brackets, display rails, showcases, drawer units,

large display cases, display sheets for interchangeable frames. "Trend Poles" may be arranged with clear openings between them so that the shopper passes easily from one display to another, or as a complete "wall," with Mirrorlite inserted between poles. The display may be enlivened by the use of interchangeable decorative panels. For toiletries and cosmetics, the poles are suitably adapted by the use of shelves 14 in. by 46 in., finished in white plastic laminate, and available from the U.K. agents, T. McKenzie Shortt, Ltd., 162-64 Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15.

**For Panelling.**—New Celotex facing materials with a simulated wood-grain finish, and claimed to provide an overall effect that is natural and convincing, are available from Celotex, Ltd., North Circular Road, Stonebridge Park, London, N.W.10. The panelling is supplied in walnut, cherry, teak or magnolia, sheet size 4 by 8 ft., thickness ¾ in. Each panel is random-planked with "v" grooves, which "accentuate the overall effect." The panels may be fixed by nailing to timber battens along the "v" grooves, which are arranged across the board at 6, 4, 6, 9, 7, 5, 7, 4-in. centres, ensuring that there is a groove at every 16 in. to coincide with vertical battening. The surface of the panel is factory-finished with a hard, clear synthetic resin, needing no treatment of any kind. When cleaning is necessary, it may be carried out using a weak detergent solution. If desired, the panels may be polished with good quality wax and buffed with a soft cloth.

**Counters for Display and Stock.**—Maund & Berg, 175 Old Street, London, E.C.1, specialise in modern counters for display and stock. Model No. 207, for example, claimed "ideal for photographic and cosmetic lines," has twelve drawers at rear, a glass top and glass front allowing for goods display. An illustrated list is available on request.



**A MODERNISATION IN SHROPSHIRE:** The pharmacy of E. Margerrison, Ltd., Market Street, Oakengates, was recently modernised by Thomas Frost (Shopfitters) Ltd., Chapel Ash, Wolverhampton, and is now as shown. Features are the faience tiles, transoms in white laminated plastic, window frames of stainless steel drawn on hardwood, "armourplate" door and mahogany window backs.



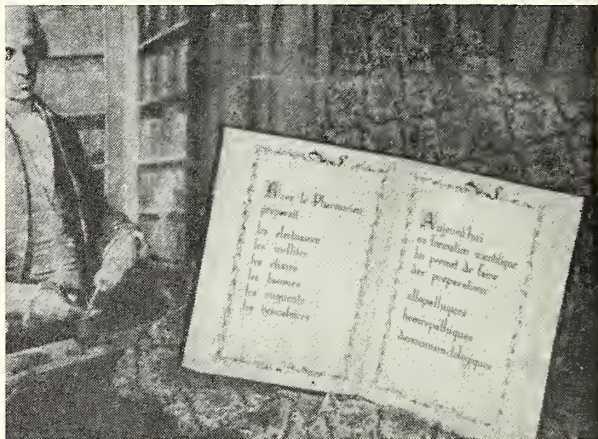
## On the Sidelines

### ★ LEARNING THE HARD WAY ★

UNDER the title "My revealing week in a chemist's shop," published in a recent issue of *Advertisers Weekly*, Michael Lampson (senior sales and service executive, Retail Audits, Ltd.), recounts his experiences behind the counter of a pharmacy in a small Hampshire town (population 6,700). It did not take him long, he says, to realise and appreciate some of the difficulties which face a chemist and his staff during a working day. Apart from the enormous range of goods that are stocked, two things apparently impressed the author most—the salesmen [representatives] and the formidable amount of show material that arrived. The salesmen averaged four a day and stayed in the shop taking up the owner's time anything from five minutes to half an hour. "Some knew why their product should be stocked, how the product was made up and how it differed from outdated brands, others came equipped with nothing more than their goods and an unqualified 'gift of the gab.'" He found one common factor the sales representatives had was a desire that their particular product should be backed by a display card which ranged from an inch in height to over 5 ft. Together with his host he estimated that over one year 600 different displays were handed into that particular shop which had a space of approximately 300 sq. ft. Out of the formidable total of advertising material, some pieces produced at considerable cost to the manufacturer, only 25 per cent. were allowed a life in the shop or window. There were many reasons why individual display cards were put immediately to one side, the main one being that they were unsuitable in terms of size and design when integrated with other goods kept in that particular department. An example was a

particular piece of display material, 2 ft. in height, advertising the manufacturer's name and a pretty model as an additional draw, on the top two-thirds of the display, the bottom third being taken up with samples of the product which was to be sold to the customer. Under the cramped conditions in which many chemists operate there were good reasons for discarding it. Many will echo Mr. Lampson's assertion that manufacturers have not studied the suitability of their display material with the thoroughness that they have applied to other aspects of their business.

★ ★ ★



**MESSAGE WITHOUT MUSEUM PIECES:** The use of the show material in a prestige window at a pharmacy at Pontivy, Brittany, France, impressed Mr. Ernest M. Knappe, M.P.S., Tavistock, Devon, who sent the picture, as "the most effective I have ever seen. It gave the message 'We are professional' without the so-usual effect of an academic display of museum pieces". Paradoxically the display was in a "very modern sales-conscious" pharmacy. The text on the left-hand page of the open book reads "Yesterday the pharmacist prepared electuaries, nels, elixirs, balsams, ointments, blisters". Against it is set the message "Today his scientific training permits him to make allopathic and homoeopathic preparations and skin and cosmetic products".

**WORLD'S OLDEST PHARMACY:** What is generally recognised as the oldest and most famous pharmacy in the world, the *Alte Fürsterzbischöfliche Hofapotheke* (ancient pharmacy of the court of the Prince Archbishop), Salzburg, West Germany, was founded in 1591 at the special request of the Royal Bishop of the diocese. It has been trading ever since. In the first century of its existence it became famous throughout the then known world for the excellence of its formulations, many of which were then exclusive. Royal physicians from all Europe would send to Salzburg for the tinctures, powders and salts for which it was renowned. The pharmacy continues to look much today as it did centuries ago. Yet it is no dusty museum. Modern medicaments and remedies, from penicillin to migraine tablets, have taken their place among the apothecaries' jars. Customers are many, including both townspeople and the many tourists who enter to make a purchase as an excuse to have a look at the historic interior of the pharmacy.





## NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

### PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

**Mammary Carcinoma Palliative.**—Syntex Pharmaceuticals Ltd., St. Ives House, Maidenhead, Berks, have made available in Britain a new speciality Masteril (drostanolone propionate), an anti-oestrogenic steroid for the amelioration of disseminated

by new 8-oz. sizes (5½-oz. fill) in the same design; by a window cleaning fluid in 16-oz. can (12-oz. fill) and an oven cleaner (16-oz. can, 12-oz. fill).

### COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

**Medicated Shampoo for Dry Hair.**—F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Sunnysdale, Derby, have introduced enriched Loxene, which they claim as the only medicated shampoo specially protein-enriched for dry hair. It is available in bottles of two sizes and in sachet.

**After-shampoo Conditioner.**—Elida, Ltd., P.O. Box I.D.Y., Portman Square, London, W.1, have brought out a new "Cream Silk" after-shampoo condi-

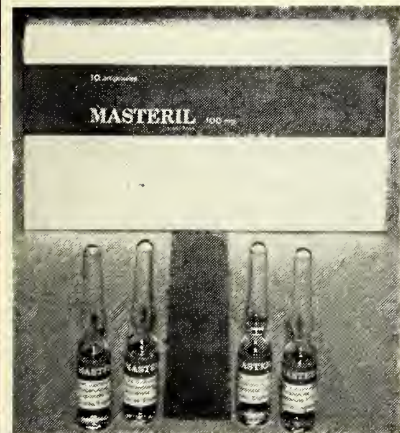
tioner that is described as "the most effective hair soother, hair smoother, hair repairer you've seen yet." The product is issued in sachet and bottle.

**Lipsticks for the 1968 Spring.**—Coty's new collection of lipsticks is "not just new shades at random," but "designed to complement the whole fashion spectrum from softish beige, palest pink, to bright-eyed reds." The lipstick case has a new top with baroque swirl motif, white on gold. Eight new lip colours are "Rose Matazz," "Poppy Love," "Dare Dolly," "Shimmy Flame," "Pink a Dink," "Peach-a-Boo," "Champagne Fizz," and "Frou Frou Pink."

**Lipstick "Sensation."**—Lentheric, Ltd., 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, describe their new Colourswirls as a lipstick "sensation." "Take a colour, add a highlight, swirl them till a psychedelic marble cutter would be green with envy, and you have Colourswirls." There are three variants; Coral Swirl (soft, light coral), Spice Island Swirl (muted, sea-anemone pink) and Tropic Flower Swirl (passionate pinky-red).

**"Frosty" Lipstick and Varnishes.**—New Outdoor Girl lipsticks (makers: Myram Picker, Ltd., Hook Rise, Surbiton By-pass, Surbiton, Surrey) are "a colour collection in pearl." The range of colours includes "Sun Lustre," "Tawny Lustre" (off-beat tan), "Burnt Lustre" (deeply burnished pink) and "Jewel Lustre" (almost mauve), all in silver-and-white striped cases. The company's new "super whipped" frosted nail polishes combine the former pearls and colours in a new "whipped" formula that prevents separating.

**A New Idea in Night Cream.**—"In the jet age," say Elizabeth Arden, Ltd., 25 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, "the demand is for preparations that look, feel and smell delicious yet can be applied and work at supersonic speeds." To meet that demand the company have introduced Beauty Sleep, a night cream that is "so light as to be almost weightless"; moisturising; equally as



mammary carcinoma. Masteril is understood to act by blocking the uptake of oestrogen by human breast cancer tissue and diverting the tissue's energy usage into unproductive metabolic pathways, thus inhibiting growth. In comparative clinical studies by the United States Co-operative Breast Cancer Group, drostanolone produced an objective regression rate as high as that recorded for any other substance, including testosterone, without the disadvantages of testosterone therapy. Masteril is presented as an oily solution for intramuscular injection, each 1-mil ampoule containing 100 mgm. of drostanolone propionate. It is available in boxes of ten ampoules.

### HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS

**Improved Household Aerosols.**—The 16-oz. cans of "Air Fresh" and "Fly Killer" introduced in 1967 by Nichol Beauty Products, Ltd., Old Farm Avenue, London, N.14, have been improved and given new streamlined caps. They are now accompanied



tioner that is described as "the most effective hair soother, hair smoother, hair repairer you've seen yet." The product is issued in sachet and bottle.

**Nail Varnish Removed.**—Associated Products (England), Ltd., are introducing through Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., 96 De Beauvoir Road, London, N.1, Quickies nail-varnish remover pads in "vanity" container of 129. The pads are described as "non-acetone" and as containing a special lanolised lotion to protect nails and keep the



**DESIGNED FOR DISPLAY IN PAIRS:** In the new pack of Hiltone the girl's half-face on the front of the carton is completed on the reverse side, the full effect being gained when the reverse of a second page is placed alongside the front of the first. Makers are Beecham Toiletry Division, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

Left to right, Display unit with interchangeable headboards designed for Cutex opaline frosted polish and containing three each of the eight shades; display outer of thirty-six Elastoplast Stretch fabric first-aid strips; display outer containing six each lemon pine and twelve lavender Haze air freshener.



lubricating as traditional creams yet absorbed instantly by the skin. The product is available in pink lightweight jars of two sizes, the lid sculptured with lotus-petal design.

**Twelve "Exciting" Lipstick Colours.**—Max Factor Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, have brought out a range of twelve of the "loveliest, most exciting colours" in their new Ultraluculent creme lipstick, created "in a new creamy formula." The lipsticks are presented in an exclusively designed three-sided case in the distinctive beige of the Ultraluculent make-up collection that was introduced just over twelve months ago, and are available in two types: Ultraluculent creme in seven colours and Ultraluculent iridescent creme in five.

**"Day-long" Foundation.**— "Fluid Make-up" by Woltz Italiana (distributors: Biometica, Ltd., Boreham Wood, Herts) is described as the "newest, freshest loveliest foundation" for 1968 make-up. The product is a soft moisturised creamy substance in sky-blue elegant tube, and a little of it is stated to be sufficient for a "day-long fresh look." The nozzle of the tube allows the make-up to be delivered in the right quantity for spreading finely and evenly over the jaw and neck, and when the make-up is on the skin a light dusting of face powder is sufficient to last for hours.

**Lotion Shampoo.**—Described as "one dandruff shampoo that works," the "Head and Shoulders" lotion shampoo of Procter & Gamble, Ltd., Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, 3, is now generally available after a test marketing in one television area. The product is described as a therapeutic shampoo developed after ten years of research. It contains 2 per cent. of zinc 2-pyridinethiol-1-oxide (ZPT for short), which is a bacteriostat and fungistat. The compound is stated to remain on the scalp after the lather has been

rinsed away, continuing to exert its anti-dandruff action for days after shampooing.

**Frosted Nail Polish.**—Chesebrough-Ponds, Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10, made a special occasion of the launch of their new opaline frosted nail polish by flying over the French couturier Paco Rabanne with a collection of his latest concepts in clothing—moulded plastic—together with dresses which he had specially designed in colours to match the new polish. Features of the product are understood to be that it has a mirrorlike sheen and that the pearlescence does not settle in the bottle. New colours range from pale frosted pinks to a rich gold and platinum. A display unit with interchangeable headboards contains three of each of the eight shades.

#### SUNDRIES

**Self-adhesive Fingernails.**—Eylure, Ltd., 8 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, have developed a new self-adhesive fingernail that may be taken straight from the pack and applied to the nails immediately. If, after two or three wearings, the adhesive quality starts to wane, they say, the nails may be re-coated with the special "superstick" glue provided. Messrs. Eylure have also added four new nail colours in their regular and Slimline ranges; they are frosted platinum, peach, pink and coral.

**Artificial Fingernails.**—Larenstar Products, Ltd., 103 Northwold Street, London, E.5, state that their new Larenstar artificial fingernails have a mean thickness of only 0.008 in. (all other makes, they say, vary between 0.021 and 0.030 in.). The nails are backed with an adhesive that is guaranteed non-toxic, and all types of nail enamel, both fast and slow-drying, may be applied to the nails. Adhesion is good, but may be improved by cleaning the surface of the nail with enamel remover before application of

the enamel. Their extreme thinness makes Larenstar nails easy to cut and file to shape without any "ragging" effect, and they are inserted under the quicks with ease; the artificial nail is easily removed by running a drop of enamel remover between it and the finger.

**Exercise Sandals.**—Midland Foot Comfort Centre, Ltd., 14, New Meeting Street, Birmingham, 4, Warwicks, offer a comprehensive range of "Happy Feet" exercise sandals, sandalettes and clogs, covering all types of health footwear from low-price Savanto exercise sandals through other wooden exercise sandals in various price brackets and degrees of fashion to popular Swedish clogs, top quality Danish clogs and sandalettes in fashion colours and styles (even for evening wear). The company operate a by-return in-stock service and sales aids.

**"Radically New" Soda Syphon.**—The British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Hammersmith House, London, W.6, have produced a Sparklets New Hostmaster syphon that takes the place of the present Hostmaster. A "radically new" model, it was designed by a leading international designer and is of sophisticated modern shape that is claimed to retain all the old quality yet to be designed for easier control and operation. (The design has been accepted for inclusion in the Design Index of the Council of Industrial Design.) The New Hostmaster holds nearly 20 per cent. more soda water than the old model but still needs only one Sparklet bulb for each syphon-full. As a result, the soda water made



with the new syphon costs only 5½d. per pint and there are no empties to return. A novel improvement makes the design especially easy to rinse and a new full-colour pack for the syphon is aimed at strong visual appeal. When its four sides are placed in series (as in the picture) a striking display is formed. When the outer case is lifted off the syphon is displayed standing on a plinth. An instruction leaflet given with every syphon includes a set of recipes for drinks using soda water; it is packed in a compartment that also contains drip tray, two Sparklets bulbs, bulb-holder and guarantee card. Colours are the same as in the old model (ruby, emerald, primrose, Wedgwood blue and old gold).

#### CLEANSERS

**Antiseptic Hand Cleanser.**—Deb Chemical Proprietaries, Ltd., Forfar works, Belper, Derbys, have launched a new Swarfega antiseptic hand cleanser in 1-lb. tin. Messrs. Deb have reformulated the product to "give a dip into different freshness."

## TABLET-TAKERS PREFER FOIL WRAPS

### Findings of a recent consumer research

A STRONG consumer preference for aluminium-foil strip packaging for pharmaceutical tablets was found among persons — all with headache and/or indigestion remedy tablets in the house — questioned in a consumer research carried out recently by Westminster Research Bureau, Ltd., for Aluminium Foils, Ltd., Thorn House, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

In one set of questions they were asked to compare foil packaging with glass bottles as tablet containers. In a second set the comparison was between foil packaging and transparent film packaging. For half the

sample the sets of questions were put in the reverse order.

Results are given in the table set out below.

Most of those questioned thought that the most important element in any tablet pack was that it should have the name of the tablet clearly printed on it. Next in order were that it should keep out the dirt, keep the tablets dry, be convenient to carry, and "let you see what the tablets look like."

The interviews were conducted on a national basis. Quota controls were set by age, sex and class and were based on previous research in the analgesic market.

#### PERCENTAGE PREFERENCES

Basis of preference	Foil	Glass bottle	Foil	Glass bottle
For keeping out dirt	64	28	70	7
For keeping tablets dry	61	29	75	7
For carrying tablets around	83	13	60	11
As wrapping for general medical products	42	44	57	19
For prescribed tablets	44	41	59	14

(Remaining percentages of persons questioned had no preference or were "don't know.")





## CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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## Overseas Trade in Pharmaceuticals, 1967

DESPITE the prolonged dock strike in the autumn, United Kingdom exports of pharmaceutical products in 1967, valued at £78.4 million, managed to register a 7 per cent. rise over 1966, itself a record year and 11 per cent. up on 1965. The £78.4 million quoted represents the total for division 54 of the Overseas Trade Accounts (H.M. Stationery Office, price 30s.), and includes medicated and unmedicated surgical dressings valued at £6.03 million (£6.32 million in 1966). A number of pharmaceutical chemicals, such as barbiturates, aspirin, and sulphonamides, when shipped in bulk, are not included by the Board of Trade in the division; they are mentioned in the accompanying table, together with a divisional "breakdown" for December 1967 and the years 1967 and 1966. December's shipments of pharmaceuticals, etc., excluding dressings, rose to £6,681,000, a value exceeded only in May. Goods held up in October-November through the dock strike, were undoubtedly a contributory factor, but to what extent it is difficult to estimate. A disturbing feature, from the aspect of the country's balance of payments, is the big jump in imports. At £2,042,000 the value was almost double the usual monthly total. Imports in 1967 were, in fact, at £16 million, nearly 10 per cent. up on 1966, in which year the rise had been 32 per cent. over 1965. To a minor extent, December imports would reflect devaluation but the bulk of the increase must be attributed to a higher volume of trade.

Net export value (that is exports and re-exports less imports) of pharmaceuticals (division 54) in 1967 was £63.38 million, against £60.26 million in 1966 — a growth rate of 5 per cent.

Biggest single market for British exports in 1967 was the Irish Republic, which took £4.86 million. Next came France, Australia, Japan, Nigeria and Switzerland in that order, each with purchases over the £3 million mark. Over 25 per cent. of imported pharmaceuticals were from West Germany and 15 per cent. from the United States. It is significant that only to Ireland did United Kingdom exports exceed the value of goods which West Germany shipped to Britain. German sales to Britain exceeded her purchases by £1.5 million. Trade between the U.K. and the U.S. was almost in balance, with the "edge" in favour of the U.K.

Imports of essential oils at £16.4 million were almost the same as in 1966 (£16.5 million). Of those oils for which itemised figures are available, peppermint and lemon, at £1.13 million each, were the main imports.

EXPORTS				Dec.	Year	Year
				1967	1967	1966
				£'000	£'000	£'000
Vitamins in bulk	...	...	...	211	2,171	1,986
products	...	...	...	119	1,176	899
Antibiotics						
penicillin in bulk	...	...	...	112	2,342	3,426
injections	...	...	...	94	1,230	1,124
tablets, ointments, etc.	...	...	...	514	4,272	2,413
other antibiotics in bulk	...	...	...	663	5,309	3,613
products	...	...	...	702	6,642	5,647
Alkaloids in bulk	...	...	...	151	1,559	1,507
products	...	...	...	20	260	348
Hormones in bulk	...	...	...	106	2,012	3,299
products	...	...	...	547	4,420	3,211
Glycosides	...	...	...	19	274	247
Organotherapeutic glands, etc.*						
in bulk	...	...	...	11	205	254
products	...	...	...	11	159	131
Sera and vaccines	...	...	...	196	2,024	1,158
Aspirin in bulk	...	...	...	50	465	652
products	...	...	...	49	510	840
Antihistamines, products	...	...	...	55	738	765
Antipaludic products	...	...	...	25	707	964
Barbiturates in bulk	...	...	...	59	646	674
products	...	...	...	23	281	402
Medicated confectionery	...	...	...	48	615	1,548
Ointments, liniments*	...	...	...	94	922	1,049
Surgical dressings	...	...	...	694	6,032	6,324
Sulphonamides in bulk	...	...	...	121	1,285	1,352
tablets	...	...	...	42	569	611
other products	...	...	...	18	426	331
Proprietary medicines	...	...	...	1,749	22,410	21,536
Unclassified medicines	...	...	...	1,104	11,135	9,221
Glycerin	...	...	...	57	679	501
Citric acid	...	...	...	96	1,133	870

## IMPORTS

Vitamins	...	...	...	90	991	835
Antibiotics	...	...	...	235	3,569	3,359
Alkaloids	...	...	...	82	1,058	1,272
Glycosides, glands, sera, vaccines	...	...	...	239	842	516
Proprietary and veterinary medicines	...	...	...	1,167	6,930	6,234
Other pharmaceutical products	...	...	...	229	2,613	2,377
Ipecacuanha root	...	...	...	3	90	219
Menthol	...	...	...	65	487	350
Iodine	...	...	...	36	604	600
Opium, crude	...	...	...	137	839	1,011

\*Not elsewhere specified.

## NEW FILMS

## The Endless War

Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, 162 Regent Street, London, W.1. 16-mm., Sound. Colour. Running time 20 minutes.

DESIGNED to present the pharmaceutical industry in story form, yet with sufficient scientific content to interest school science students, the film describes the attack to which the human body is subjected by numerous disease processes. It traces the history of medicine from the approaches of the early physicians up to the sophisticated medicine and surgery of the present day. A father relates to his small boy the place of the ancient Greeks and Romans in the history of medicine, tracing its later development through the ages to Koch and others in the nineteenth century to the breakthrough in therapeutics seen in recent years. The film goes on to show how the search for new medicines is conducted, describing the work of teams of scientists collaborating in the research laboratories of pharmaceutical companies. False trails and disappointments are illustrated to highlight the fact that as many as 2,000 chemical entities may be synthesised and tested, probably at a cost of more than £1 million, before a single new medicine is developed. The effectiveness of the new medicines in treating tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, childhood fever, many forms of mental illness, etc., is pointed out and safety-testing procedures, quality-control testing and the care taken during production and packing are illustrated. The film may be obtained at no charge for showing to audiences with an interest in the industry (or even to lay audiences) by applying to the information services of the Association.



## "OPEN SHOP"

*An unscripted commentary on the problems of the pharmacist in general practice*

By E. C. TENNER

"PHARMACISTS will co-operate, of course, in the implementation of the charges scheme". That, as my readers will be aware, is extracted from the statement by the Pharmaceutical Society on January 17. One is given to wonder by what right Bloomsbury Square issued such a bald assertion for, so far as I am aware, they are not directly involved in National Health Service matters. One admits that a good case has been made in the past for direct Council representation on the Central N.H.S. Committee, but though the Council does send an observer to the meetings, it is still not actually represented on that body. National Health Service matters are the province of contractors, and whilst it is probably correct that the Society's Council wish that all contractors should be pharmacists, and I, for one, would go all the way with them on this particular point, the unfortunate fact remains that, as of this moment in time, many contractors are not, but merely employers of pharmacists so that again it is pertinent to ask by what right the Council speaks for these non-pharmacist contractors. Undoubtedly there has recently been a considerable amount of criticism of the Central N.H.S. Committee and of the way in which it is constituted, and I would be the last to suggest that criticism should be stifled. Indeed it is surely good for the Committee to be well aware that contractors are closely watching its actions and are ready to judge harshly when they feel that the results of its efforts are unsatisfactory. That, however, is quite a different matter from the taking, by another official body of steps that compromise in advance the possible actions of the Central N.H.S. Committee. My personal hope is that the Committee will dig in its heels, so far as possible, and will make the hardest possible bargain in return for the co-operation of its contractors, bearing in mind that even to ask for co-operation in this instance is almost on a par with asking a condemned man to co-operate at his own execution.

### *Items Calling for Discussion*

I would suggest that the following items could quite reasonably be dealt with in the course of any discussion on the subject: the immediate restoration of the oncost adjustments; an actual cash fee for each prescription on which a charge is collected and an actual cash fee for the issue of any type of refund form that may be needed in the event of the Ministry's being unable to devise a workable system of exemptions. I trust that an exemption scheme can be arrived at. If so, I would insist that it be put into effect by the use of a coloured form. I have heard it suggested that the use of a coloured form might prove somewhat embarrassing to the patients concerned, and that a white form with suitable wording indicating exemption from the charges should be used. That I would strenuously resist, for it is obvious that it would be necessary for both ourselves and the pricing bureaux to sort and count the "exempt" forms, and that the counting operation would be more effective with coloured forms.

### *Associated Problems*

There will, no doubt, be many other associated problems that will manifest themselves after the reintroduction of the charges, for there have been a number of other changes in general practice pharmacy during the past three years. One that immediately occurs to me concerns the spread of the obnoxious "N.P." marking of prescriptions. The problem of charging for items of less than 2s. retail value was bad enough to overcome in the old days; how much more difficult it is going to be for

us when the container is clearly and legibly marked with the name of the contents. It would seem that there is a strong case to be made for us to be withdrawn completely from the "N.P." agreement as being an even more unreasonable imposition on us under the changed circumstances. It is reasonable to suppose that, by now, the negotiations on remuneration resulting from the 1966 inquiry must be at a fairly advanced stage. It will be interesting to see how the various figures are adapted to the changed circumstances, if indeed it is in any way possible so to adapt them. Quite probably the 1966 inquiry will have to be scrapped and a new one undertaken in the coming spring or early summer. If that should prove so, it would be only reasonable for the Ministry to make itself responsible for the whole of the cost incurred. One of the main objections to any attempt to use the 1966 figures must be that, whilst the charges will result in a national reduction of x per cent. in prescription numbers, that will be spread unevenly throughout the country and even in the various areas of a town. It will certainly depend on local levels of affluence, and is likely to bear more heavily in the poorer areas of the industrial north than in the wealthier parts of the south-east, and for similar reasons the pattern will differ in suburbs of any particular town or city. Recently I was in conversation with the town clerk of a north-western town. He told me that in his town there was an estate of about 5000 and that, in the shopping area, they had reserved space for a pharmacy. He expressed surprise that they had had no takers for what was, in his opinion, an ideal opportunity, and though I did my best to explain to him the difficult man-power position in pharmacy, I am by no means sure that he was wholly convinced. Unfortunately there is not at present a surgery on the estate and apparently no early prospect of obtaining such an amenity. In fact, I would think that, in these days, when doctors are so interested in group practices and health centres, it is unlikely that there will be a surgery. It is, I suppose, part of the price that must be paid for "progress" that these 5000 people must be deprived of a convenient medical and pharmaceutical service.

## Any Business Questions?

*I have overdrawn my current account in my company this year and now the inspector of taxes says I must pay tax on that amount. Is that right please?*

THAT is correct. An advance to a participator in a close company is liable to schedule F tax. When the advance is repaid the tax is repayable.

*I understand that under the new Companies Act I have to keep a register which the public can inspect. Is that so?*

THAT is quite correct. A register recording all directors' interests in shares or debentures, including interests of spouses and children, must be kept available for the public to inspect upon payment of one shilling or less if the articles so provide. That ruling applies to even the smallest companies.

*I have been offered a post abroad with a pharmaceutical manufacturer. Will I be liable to U.K. income tax on my earnings?*

ASSUMING that you become resident abroad, and your duties are performed wholly abroad, you will not be liable to United Kingdom tax except upon any part of your income that is remitted to this country. Thus if you save part of your salary you would be well advised to hold it in a bank account outside the United Kingdom.



# Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

## MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

**T**HE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, at its monthly meeting in Belfast on January 18, approved a recommendation from its General Purposes Committee to set up eight district pharmaceutical branches throughout the province. Supporting the committee's recommendation, MR. A. N. MORRISON said pharmacy was changing at a tremendous pace, and it would take the combined efforts of every pharmacist to solve the resulting problems.

The secretary (MR. WILLIAM GORMAN) read a letter from the Ministry of Health noting Mr. Gorman's suggestion that he should be kept advised of the particular pharmacists chosen by addicts so that he could give them details of all the duties entailed in looking after prescriptions for addicts. The letter said that the suggestions would be taken into account when detailed arrangements were being considered.

The secretary reported that the Statutory Committee, which had inquired in June 1967 into the case of a body corporate prosecuted for dispensing and compounding medicines when there was no registered pharmacist in the shop, had given its postponed decision at a resumed sitting on January 15. The decision was to take no further action against the body corporate.

Consideration was given to the examiners' reports on the Society's June 1967 examinations. In his report on Part II, Part B, of the Qualifying examination (pharmacology), Professor C. W. M. Wilson said that the fact that students had done practical work was manifest; it had improved their grasp of the subject. Every encouragement should be given to the introduction of as much practical work as possible in the course. It was, however, still desirable that some tutorials should be given in addition to the lectures and practical classes.

It would also be desirable to give the students some critical instruction in assessing pharmaceutical drug advertisements. Whether that should be given in the pharmacology course or later was a question for consideration.

It was also recommended that some liaison and combined teaching with the department of chemistry would be desirable, since chemical pharmacology formed the framework of the subject of pharmacology, and students would benefit

from an integrated course structure in chemistry and pharmacology.

MR. M. T. MCGREAD drew the attention of the Council to an attempt by an outside pharmacist to get permission to operate beside a new health centre that was being constructed in Omagh, co. Tyrone; the pharmacist had purchased ground with a view to opening a pharmacy near the centre. Local chemists had taken the matter up with the secretary of the Society, and would be sending an objection to the Ministry of Health on the grounds that they were giving a service and felt that the Ministry should not continue granting new contracts.

Mr. McGread asked the advice of members on what action chemists in Omagh should take. It was decided to advise that the chemists should combine to form a limited company, and should then apply for permission to operate a pharmacy within the centre.

Concern was expressed by several members about long delays in the delivery of drugs, dressings and other medical requirements from cross-channel companies to hospitals and wholesale pharmacists in Northern Ireland. MR. G. E. McILHAGGER, a pharmacist attached to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, said that over the past five years delivery times had increased by three times. It now took five days, he said, for a parcel to get from the Grosvenor Road depot of Northern Ireland Carriers to the Royal Victoria Hospital. There were instances of some drugs having deteriorated because delivery took so long.

MR. MORRISON (a director of a firm of wholesale chemists in Belfast) said that 1967 had been the worst year for strikes—dockers, carters and railwaymen. He added: "We have orders at the moment outstanding from the beginning of December which we are still waiting for." The Council instructed the secretary to take up the question of the delays with the appropriate Government department.

The Council agreed to be represented at the conference of the International Pharmaceutical Federation in Hamburg, August 31 to September 7.

Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. J. Macauley, J. Gordon, J. D. Pollock, R. M. Watson and Professor O. L. Wade.

# Collecting and Disseminating Information

## ANSWERS TO AN INCREASING PROBLEM

**MEANS** of presenting an ever-increasing flow of scientific literature to a growing number of scientists were discussed by Mr. L. Wilson (director, ASLIB—the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux) when he addressed an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in London on January 18. His subject was "Scientific and Technical Information—Millstone or Keystone?"

New discoveries, said Mr. Wilson, meant little if they were not freely communicated to those who could assess, apply and adapt them. Though English remained the primary language of scientific communication, the task of the British scientist in keeping abreast of developments had been immensely complicated by the emergence of a substantial scientific literature in numerous erstwhile non-scientific languages, notably Russian, Japanese and, in a few important fields, Chinese. The current world output, plus the accu-

mulated store, of scientific and technical information had already grown too large to be handled by conventional methods.

It was the change of scale that had altered the nature of the problem. For example, the number of Ph.D.'s granted in science in the United Kingdom alone rose from 700 in 1935 to 3,000 in 1965 and the volume of scientific publication was estimated to be doubling every ten or fifteen years. Yet the time available for reading did not expand. The average time spent by working scientists in personal technical reading remained steady at around five hours a week.

One of the principal instruments so far devised to bring that constantly expanding mass of material under control was the abstract journal, of which there were currently about 3,000, producing about 8 million abstracts or summaries of articles a year. They were "imperfect," however, because both

users' needs and editorial standards varied, because substantial delays were inevitable between the publication of the original articles and of the summaries and the necessary indexes, and because they were an expensive product. Nevertheless, the abstract journal was more informative than a list of titles alone, and more manageable than the mass of separate journals.

It had frequently been said that the logical solution to the information explosion was to restrict original publication, but Mr. Wilson believed the need to be for better training of both scientists and librarians in the appraisal of source material and some form of codification of journals as a guide to their subject coverage, level of treatment, editorial policies and so on. He also felt an examination, as a whole, of the many and varied collections of scientific literature in Britain was overdue. The attempt should be made to relate them to the nation's needs at



local, at regional and at national levels. The speaker reviewed the factors that had to be considered in developing information systems and policies. Among his points was the ratio between information specialists and research scientists. Two large American companies had set their ratio at 1:4 and 1:5 respectively—"unbelievably lavish" by current or foreseeable British standards. Another point, which he selected in order to illustrate current thinking, was computer technology. The approach to the computer in Britain for the purposes of scientific information had, he felt, been lukewarm. Yet the digital computer was capable of enormous flexibility. Data recorded in a machine-readable form could be used in a variety of ways without re-coding, and the searching, comparison and printing-out of information stored on magnetic tapes, drums and discs could be carried out at high speeds. With a high degree of centralisation it was theoretically possible to select, by a once-for-all intellectual effort, all the essential data from a given intake of literature, commit it to store by a single keyboard operation and subsequently process the store to yield an entire range of information services.

Mr. Wilson next dealt with the development and coverage of two new bulletins, *Chemical Titles* and *Chemical-biological Activities*. The latter, covering only 550 journals, was "special" in that it indexed only the interactions between chemicals and living organisms. Both were produced via the computer, and the storage tapes were available for search by I.B.M. computer or any compatible system. To take advantage of those new services, the British Chemical Society had set up a research unit, based at the University of Nottingham, to provide a pilot service for British chemists and to evaluate the results. The pilot scheme had thrown up two important problems—the structure of the English language and the difficulty most people found in expressing their questions in terms appropriate to computer searching. It was possible, of course, to provide aids such as word lists or search guides to help the inquirer, so that the probability of retrieving desired information was increased.

The traditional method of providing "selective dissemination of information" services had been to circulate selected journals, etc., to predetermined recipients. However, the computer could be used to match quickly index entries for documents against the subject interests recorded for each person or team of persons to be served.

#### An Early Project

One of the first of the major computerisation projects had been the ambitious scheme developed for medicine by the U.S. National Library of Medicine under the name Medlars (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System). That system recorded on magnetic tape the approximately 150,000 items of medical literature previously recorded each year at great expense by conventional printing methods in *Index Medicus*. The tape could be used to produce the full

printed version of the Index and to compile lists of references on selected topics, and the store could also be searched for items relevant to questions put to it. Copies of the tapes were made available to several centres in various parts of the world, including the University of Newcastle, which was, with the National Lending Library for Science and Technology, giving an experimental question-answering service.

The speaker finally emphasised that, whatever the ultimate potential of the new systems, at present few could be regarded as other than experimental, and it would be unrealistic to make unreserved comparisons between them and refined and tested conventional systems. The central problem was no longer an engineering problem. It was an intellectual and human problem. The products of the development projects described were relatively crude, not because of the technology employed, but because as yet little was known about the processes by which man described experience and by which he classified phenomena, bringing one into association with another as stages in the learning process. The speaker hoped that the

various parties to the question would not all follow their separate ways to the desired ends.

During the discussion, Dr. A. Herzka suggested that an organisation such as the Royal Society should compile lists of "key" words, which could be added to titles or synopses of papers to save time in abstracting. Mr. Wilson replied that that had already been done for certain disciplines, for example, engineering, for which a "thesaurus" of about 7,000 words had been produced. The difficulty, however, was to compel people to write and think within a linguistic framework while still allowing creativity. Dr. K. R. Capper (chairman) referred to the difficulty of listing chemical names which, if not written correctly, could easily be indexed twice. Mr. John Jacobs, Jerusalem, complained about the duplication of articles in minor journals and article titles which, he said, did not always accurately describe the contents. Mr. Wilson had a "slight reservation" in that he believed it good that information should often be republished for different audiences or in a different form.

## Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

### If Autumn Comes . . .

SIR,—

*Autumn leaves are falling?  
With spring not yet begun.  
Must we stock up for winter  
With summer too to run?*

E. LUCAS SMITH,  
Cookham Dean, Berks

SIR,—It is nice to be reminded on January 20 (see *C. & D.*, front cover advertisement) that autumn is coming. Perhaps you would be good enough to advise us when to expect winter.

A. R. ELLIOTT,  
Cheltenham

### Predictions

SIR,—Surely Mr. Buckley's crystal ball (*C. & D.*, January 27, p. 78) has slipped up on the dates? According to my crystal ball, final agreement will be reached on September 1, 1969. On September 2, 1969, the Minister, realising his term of office is nearly up, and looking for votes, will announce that prescription charges are being abolished as from October 1, 1969. On September 3, 1969, the Minister will announce that the oncost will be reduced to 10 per cent. as from October 1, 1969, and that the previously agreed back pay is now cancelled. On January 1, 1970, the Minister will announce that there will be a prescription charge of 5s. per item.

W. HILL,  
Hinckley, Leics.

### Back in Square One?

SIR,—To that thinking of "A Hospital Pharmacist" (*C. & D.*, January 27, p. 80), my response is "Balderdash!" The chloramphenicol affair in America shows that production can affect clinical effect. So has a doctor to take from us all our responsibilities? Or are we to take over all his? The pharmacist would obviously include in his team a

doctor to look after the general health of the subject unless that was clearly unnecessary.

P.S. The investigating pharmacist may, of course, have been accorded access to patients, just as the practising dentist is where general conditions also concern the teeth and the mouth. In that event, the doctor according access may wish to show interest personally. Such a doctor is often a consultant but doesn't have to be.

A GENERAL-PRACTICE PHARMACIST.

### The Rifamycins

SIR,—We have read with interest your issue of January 6, with particular reference to your detailing on p. 1 of that issue additional substances classified under Part 2 of the Therapeutic Substances Act. You may like to know that we are the discoverers and developers of the rifamycins, which were listed by you without reference to the company responsible. It is clear that this is not an omission on your part, as it is only since the end of 1967 that we have established an organisation in Great Britain in order to facilitate further the exploitation of this new family of antibiotics. Your readers may like to know that any query concerning the rifamycins or, in fact, any drug originating from Lepetit, S.p.A., Italy, may conveniently be referred to this office.

S. W. HUNT, General manager,  
LEPETIT, S.p.A.,  
Dulux House,  
High Street, Slough, Bucks  
(Slough 23236)

### Appreciated

I SHOULD like to say that I have found the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST most helpful to me and my staff in running the business. Its articles are eminently readable.—B.R.V.



# GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor. Notes on the products are given on p. 107.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Feb. 3, 1968

## INTAL compound

MANUFACTURER: Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Derby Road, Loughborough, Leics.

DESCRIPTION: Single-dose, hard gelatin capsules (Spincaps) for administration from a specially devised turbovibratory insufflator (Spinhaler), each capsule containing 20 mgm. of disodium cromoglycate and 0.1 mgm. of isoprenaline sulphate, in ultra fine powder form, with an inert carrier.

INDICATIONS: Allergic asthma.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: As with all new drugs, it is advisable, where possible, to avoid use during pregnancy, especially in the first trimester.

DOSAGE: *Initial treatment:* In moderately severe asthma the recommended dose is one Spincap six hourly. In more severe asthma, the interval between doses may be reduced to three hours. Bronchodilator therapy should be continued until clinical improvement permits a progressive reduction in dosage. Antibiotics should be administered concurrently if necessary. *Maintenance therapy:* When an adequate response has been obtained the interval between inhalations can be extended to eight to twelve hours. (See *manufacturer's literature* for dosage in concomitant steroid therapy).

PRECAUTIONS: Caution should be exercised in patients sensitive to the inhalation of adrenergic drugs.

SIDE EFFECTS: Occasional irritation of the throat and trachea through inhalation of a dry powder, particularly following local infective episodes. Generalised toxic effects have not been reported at clinical dosage.

PACK: Container of fifty capsules.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Feb. 3, 1968

## SERVICIN tablets

MANUFACTURER: Selpharm Laboratories, Ltd., Percival House, Pinner Road, Harrow, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Triple-layer (white, red, yellow) tablets containing 250 mgm. of tetracycline hydrochloride and *Lactobacillus casei* resistant to tetracycline as a lyophilised powder containing not less than 250 million live organisms.

INDICATIONS: Infections caused by tetracycline-sensitive organisms, particularly when long-term or high dosage therapy is indicated.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Caution should be observed during pregnancy, especially if the patient has pyelonephritis. Long-term or high-dosage therapy in children during dentition may cause discoloration of the teeth.

DOSAGE: One tablet four times a day. In severe infections the dose should be doubled.

PACK: Vacuum-sealed bottle of sixteen.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Feb. 3, 1968

## VIBRAMYCIN capsules

MANUFACTURER: Pfizer, Ltd., Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, Kent.

DESCRIPTION: Opaque green no. 2 capsules marked "VBM 100" and "Pfizer". Each contains 100 mgm. of doxycycline as the hydrochloride.

INDICATIONS: Infections caused by doxycycline-sensitive organisms.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Tetracycline hypersensitivity.

DOSAGE: *Adults:* Two capsules (200 mgm.) on first day followed by one capsule (100 mgm.) daily thereafter as maintenance dose.

SIDE EFFECTS: Gastro-intestinal upsets as with other broad spectrum antibiotics but these have been rare. Stable complex with bone tissue but not to same extent as with other tetracyclines.

STORAGE: In a cool place.

SHELF LIFE: Three years.

PACKS: Pliofilm strip of five capsules in packs of five and twenty-five.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Feb. 3, 1968

## ISMELIN eye drops

MANUFACTURER: CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex.

DESCRIPTION: Sterile eye drops containing 5 per cent. of guanethidine sulphate in a special ophthalmic vehicle with benzalkonium chloride as preservative. The eye drops are presented in a 5-ml. glass dropper bottle with a pipette designed to avoid the risk of overdosage.

INDICATIONS: Reduction of intra-ocular pressure in chronic simple glaucoma of the open-angle type. Treatment of exophthalmos and lid retraction caused by endocrine imbalance.

METHOD OF USE: One drop should be instilled once or twice daily according to the needs of the patient.

SIDE EFFECTS: Hyperaemia with discomfort can generally be regarded as evidence of overdosage. Some degree of ptosis may be an adverse effect in glaucoma, but can be expected to respond to lower dosage. With prolonged high dosage a tendency to superficial punctate keratitis has been reported, responding to a reduction in dosage.

STORAGE: Should be protected from heat.

PACK: Glass dropper bottle of 5 mls with a special pipette.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended should be supplied on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Feb. 3, 1968

## X-PREP liquid

MANUFACTURER: H. R. Napp, Ltd., Commerce Way, Lancing, Sussex.

DESCRIPTION: Chocolate-flavoured liquid containing 2 mgm. of sennosides A and B per mil.

INDICATIONS: Preparation of the intestinal tract prior to radiography, particularly before gastro-intestinal and urological investigations.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Should not be administered in the presence of acute surgical abdomen, or any conditions in which purgatives are contraindicated.

DOSAGE: *Adults:* the contents of a complete bottle (2½ fl. oz.) should be administered between 2 and 4 p.m. on the day prior to x-ray examination. For *children* (under 14 years) the dosage is 2 fl. oz. Following administration a strong thorough bowel action should be expected to begin after five to eight hours.

SIDE EFFECTS: Mild to severe griping may be expected to occur in some patients, as with other purgatives, but is generally less of a problem with X-Prep liquid.

PACK: Bottle of 2½ fl. oz. (71 mls).

FIRST ISSUED: January 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Feb. 3, 1968

## BRINALDIX K tablets

MANUFACTURER: Sandoz Products, Ltd., Sandoz House, 23 Great Castle Street, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: White, effervescent tablets each providing 20 mgm. of clopamide, 470 mgm. (12 mEq.) of potassium and 119 mgm. (3.4 mEq.) of chloride.

INDICATIONS: Oedema of cardiac, renal or hepatic origin.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Severe impairment of renal or hepatic function. Should be used with caution in patients receiving other hypotensive agents.

DOSAGE: *Initially:* Two to three tablets dissolved in water daily. *Maintenance:* One or two tablets dissolved in water on consecutive days, or intermittently, according to the patient's response.

SIDE EFFECTS: Rare, but include nausea and headache, skin rash, rise in serum uric acid levels, rise in blood urea levels.

STORAGE: The tablets are hygroscopic and should be dispensed in their original containers which carry a note to the patient suggesting that they should be kept tightly closed in a cool place.

PACK: Carton of 100 (comprising four tins of twenty-five).

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: January 1968.



## TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock.

LONDON, JANUARY 31: Trade in most sections of the market was subdued during the week. There were the usual price adjustments among CRUDE DRUGS reflecting the current supply position—upwards where stocks were tight and in the reverse direction where more material was on offer. The downward trend in MENTHOL continued; Brazilian was 2s. lb. down for shipment, while spot fell by one shilling. Easier also were PERU BALSAM, by three-pence per lb. in both positions; Cape ALOES by 5s. cwt. while Seychelles CINNAMON BARK and African GINGER were also down by 5s. cwt. The dearer trend in Indian VALERIAN was maintained, the price advancing 40s. cwt. on the week. Spot CASCARA was quoted at the same level as for shipment (a rise of 5s. to 10s. cwt.). LYCOPodium was up one shilling per lb. on the spot, shipment offers having been withdrawn. RHUBARB and some SENNA prices were adjusted.

In ESSENTIAL OILS Chinese ANISE rose sixpence per lb. as origin withdrew offers. Madagascar CLOVE LEAF advanced 1s. 6d. lb. on the spot; replacements were said to be one to two months away. CAMPHOR WHITE was threehalfpence kilo dearer for shipment. LEMONGRASS was up by 2s. kilo and Formosan CITRONELLA by one penny per lb. Easier were Brazilian PEPPERMINT by threepence to fourpence halfpenny per lb. according to delivery. Chinese PEPPERMINT at 63s. kilo was down 2s. Sicilian LEMON moved up to a range of 50s.-55s. per lb. from 45s.-50s.

The prices of MERCURIALS were raised, as anticipated, due to higher mercury prices. There were also minor adjustments in a number of other PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS including SORBITOL up by one penny lb.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETIC ACID.—Per ton in bulk; B.P.C. glacial, £80 to £84; 98-100 per cent., £76 to £80. Technical 80 per cent. grades; Pure, £70 to £74; technical, £64 to £68. Small lots, B.P.C., 5-gall demijohn, 16s. per gall.; 10 demijohns, 11s. per gall.

ACETYSALICYLIC ACID.—1-ton lots, 4s. 2d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 4s. 6½d.; 1-cwt., 4s. 9½d.

BENZOCANE.—1-cwt. lots, 12s. 5d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID.—50-kilo kegs, 6s. 5d. kilo; SODIUM SALT (in kegs), 6s. 6d.

BORAX.—B.P. grade, 1 ton and upwards in sacks, granular, £56 10s.; crystals, £60; powder, £61; extra fine powder, £62 per ton. Less £1 in paper bags. Anhydrous £61 10s. 0d. in paper bags. Surcharge for less than 1 ton but not less than 10 cwt., 2s. per cwt.; 5 to 9 cwt., 10s.; 1 to 5 cwt., 20s.

BORIC ACID.—B.P. grade in 1-ton and upwards (per ton): Granular, £84; crystals, £97; powder, £90 10s.; extra-fine powder, £92 10s. per ton in lined hessian bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Less £1 per ton if supplied in paper bags. Technical from £70 to £80 10s. per ton according to type and packing.

CITRIC ACID.—Domestic powder in bags, per cwt. 1-4 cwt. lots, 235s.; 5-19 cwt., 230s.; 1 ton, 221s. Crystals plus 10s. cwt. Anhydrous powder plus 10 per cent.

GALLIC ACID.—B.P., 12s. 6d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; 5-cwt., 12s. 3d.

HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID.—B.P.C. 1959, 16s. 9d. per kilo; PURE (50 per cent.), 20s. 9d.

MERCURY SALTS.—Per kilo for under 50-kilo lots—AMMONIATED powder, 165s.; PERCHLORIDE, 142s.; SUBCHLORIDE, 168s.; OXIDES, yellow, 175s. and red, 179s. IODIDE (25-kilo lots), 120s.

OLEIC ACID.—B.P. £188 10s. per ton.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.—B.P. (S.G. 1.750); 16-drum, 175s. 6d. per cwt.; 54-kilo lots in bottles, 4s. 9d.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—1-cwt. photographic crystals, 29s. 3d. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID.—5-cwt. lots, 3s. 3½d. lb.

SODIUM ACETATE.—B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilos, 4s. 0½d. per kilo.

SODIUM BENZOATE.—1-ton lots, 2s. 5d. per lb.

SODIUM FLUORIDE.—B.P.C., 50-kilo kegs, 10s. 4d. per kilo.

SODIUM FORMATE.—B.P.C. 1934, 6s. 8d. per kilo for 50-kilos.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE.—FLAKE, 69s. 6d. per 50-kilo drums. STICKS, B.P., 1958, 50-kilos 12s. 7d. per kilo in 5-kilo tins; PELLETS, 5s. kilo for 250-kilo lots.

SODIUM METABISULPHITE.—powder, 1s. 11d. kilo in 50-kilo sack.

SODIUM NITRITE.—B.P.C., 50-kilo kegs, 6s. 2d. per kilo.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE.—B.P. ACID crystals 6s. 3d. per kilo; POWDER, 8s. 11d.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—1-ton lots in bulk, 3s. 10½d. per lb.

SODIUM SULPHATE.—B.P. from £16 17s. 6d. per ton as to crystal. B.P. exsiccated £58 10s. ton (5-cwt. lots).

SODIUM SULPHITE.—4-ton lots; photo quality, £31 12s. 6d. per ton in bags.

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE.—In 4-ton lots £38 12s. 6d. per ton ex works.

SORBITOL.—Pharmaceutical grade, 3s. 1d. lb. in 1-ton lots.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. fluffy, 10s. per lb. (5-cwt. lots) and powder, 9s. 9d.

TARTARIC ACID.—(In bags): 1-ton lots, 300s. per cwt.; 5-19 cwt., 309s.; 1 cwt., 310s. If supplied in drums add 8s. cwt.

### Crude Drugs

ALOES.—(Per cwt.). Cape primes, shipment, 225s.; c.i.f. (220s. spot); Curacao, 425s.; c.i.f. (420s. spot).

BALSAMS.—(per lb.). CANADA: 34s. 6d., c.i.f. (35s. spot); COPAIBA: B.P.C., 10s. 9d., c.i.f. (10s. 6d. spot); PERU: 13s. 6d., c.i.f. (13s. 9d.-14s. spot); TOLU: B.P., 13s.-14s.; genuine as imported, 41s. 6d., c.i.f.

BUCHU.—LEAVES, new-crop offers temporarily withdrawn.

CARDAMOMS.—(per lb.). Alleppy greens, 18s. 6d. (16s. 6d., c.i.f.). Prime seed, 31s. 6d. (30s., c.i.f.).

CASCARA.—285s. cwt., c.i.f. and spot.

CINNAMON.—Seychelles BARK, 147s. 6d. cwt., c.i.f.; (165s. spot). Ceylon QUILLS (c.i.f.) five 0's, 11s. 10d. lb.; four 0's, 10s. 2d.; firsts, 7s.; quillings, 5s. 4½d.

COCHINEAL.—(Per lb.). Canary Isles silver-grey, 20s. (19s. 6d., c.i.f.), spot; black brilliant, 27s. (26s. c.i.f.). Peruvian silver-grey, 14s. (14s. 6d., c.i.f.).

COCILLANA.—Bark, 3s. 4d. lb., c.i.f. (spot, 3s.).

GENTIAN.—Spot, 230s. cwt.; 220s. c.i.f.

GINGER.—(per cwt.). Nigerian split, 150s.; peeled, 170s. (155s., c.i.f.); Jamaican No. 3, 320s.; Cochin, 220s. (195s., c.i.f.); African, 180s., spot.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 230s. ex wharf.

HONEY.—(per cwt., ex store). Australian light amber, 130s. to 132s. 6d.; and medium amber, 115s. to 120s. Argentine, 123s. to 125s.; Canadian, 190s. to 192s. 6d.; Mexican, 130s. to 132s. 6d.; Chinese, 107s. 6d. to 110s.

LIQUORICE.—ROOT, Russian, from 70s cwt.; BLOCK JUICE: Anatolian, 250s. per cwt.

LYCOPodium.—Canadian, 22s. lb. spot; no c.i.f. offers.

MACE.—Grenada No. 1, new crop, 9s. lb., c.i.f.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese, 36s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 35s. 9d., in bond. Brazilian for shipment, 31s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 33s., in bond.

NUX VOMICA.—Shipment, 92s. 6d. cwt., c.i.f. (spot, 110s.).

PEPPER.—White Sarawak, spot, 3s. 3d. lb. shipment, 3s. 1d. c.i.f.; Brazilian black No. 1, 2s. 9½d., duty paid.

RHUBARB.—Various grades offered at from 9s. to 25s. per lb. spot.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.). ANISE.—China star, 265s. duty paid. CELERY.—Spot, 200s. (185s., c.i.f.). CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 135s., duty paid (114s., c.i.f.); Rumanian splits, 105s., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Iranian, 200s., duty paid (165s., c.i.f.). DILL.—Indian, 130s. (105s., c.i.f.). FENNEL.—Indian, 180s.; Chinese, 135s., duty paid. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 97s. 6d., duty paid (80s., c.i.f.). MUSTARD.—English, 85s. to 100s. as to quality.

SENNA.—(Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES spot; Prime No. 1, cleared; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 4½d.; shipment, No. 3, 1s. 4d., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked, 3s.; manufacturing, 1s. 10d. Alexandra hand-picked, spot, 5s. to 7s.; manufacturing forward, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger, 185s. cwt., spot; March-April shipment, 152s. 6d., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, 280s., cwt. (275s., c.i.f.); Continental, 470s., c.i.f. (475s. spot).

### Essential and Expressed Oils

ANISE.—Chinese, 16s. lb., no shipment offers.

CAMPHOR, WHITE.—Chinese, 7s. 2d. kilo (5s. 3d., c.i.f.).

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, 5s. 3d. per lb.; (5s. 2d., c.i.f.); Formosan, 5s. 4d. in bond (5s. 4d., c.i.f.); Chinese, 4s. 7½d. in bond (4s. 5d., c.i.f.).

CLOVE.—(lb.) Madagascar leaf for February-March shipment, 11s. 2d., c.i.f. spot, 12s. 9d., duty paid. Rectified, 13s. 6d. Distilled bud oil English, B.P., 34s.

DILL.—Dutch quoted 56s. lb., spot.

LEMON.—Sicilian, new crop quoted at 50s. to 55s. landed.

LEMONGRASS.—38s. kilo; no shipment offers.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.), *Arvensis*: Chinese shipment, 11s., c.i.f.; spot 10s. 9d. Brazilian, 9s. 9d., spot; 9s. 4½d., c.i.f. American *Piperata*, 40s. to 47s. 6d.; Italian, 95s.

SPEARMINT.—American, 65s. lb. Chinese, spot, 63s. per kilo; shipment, 60s., c.i.f.

TANGERINE.—From 39s. to 43s. 6d. lb.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon, spot, 100s. per lb.

### UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JANUARY 30: The price of QUININE SULPHATE eased to 84-92 cents per oz. from 95 cents-\$1.10. QUINIDINE SULPHATE at \$1.60-\$1.75 oz. was also down from \$1.75-\$1.90. Spanish SAGE OIL fell to \$2.45 lb. from \$2.50.



## MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

**Move to New Offices.**—Moving day for 1,200 employees in Nottingham of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., will take place over three weekends beginning February 17. On that day the first of the company's headquarters staff will leave their offices in the present main administration centre in Station Street for a completely new £2-million building at Thane Road, West Nottingham. The fully air-conditioned office has glass walls, it is of open plan, carpeted throughout, and the whole effect is that of a bright, long, low building with facilities and working area totalling about 5 acres.



**FIRST BEAUTY QUEEN OF 1968:** At midnight on New Year's Eve, nineteen-year-old economics student Patricia Nolan, Swansea, became Britain's first beauty queen of 1968, when she was chosen from thirteen other regional finalists and crowned "Teen Queen—'68" during the national finals of the Clearasil Teen Queen contest at West Croydon. She is seen receiving her cheque for £500 from Mr. Kenneth Sweeting (managing director, Vick International, Ltd., manufacturers of Clearasil skin preparations).

**Up-dated and Relaunched.** — One of the most successful children's clubs of the mid-thirties, the "League of Ovaltineys," has been given a new look and is being relaunched after an absence of twelve years. The club has been renamed "The Ovaltiners," its activities designed to appeal to children primarily between the ages of six and twelve. Before replanning the new Club the company called in a psychologist to advise on the form the club and its activities should take. Groups of schoolchildren in Fulham, London, devised the name "The Ovaltiners." The organisers will provide secret signs, codes, signals and badges, but its programme has been updated to appeal to the requirements of children



**Ex-Ovaltiney Tommy Trinder and Lenny the Lion** were on hand to help get the new Ovaltiners Club off to a good start. In the picture Amanda Speed (aged 7) of Richmond receives her member's wallet, membership card, club badge and record.

of the 1970's. When membership reaches substantial volume the Club plans to run sports events, competitions, talent contests and fund-raising activities for children's charities. To join the Ovaltiners Club a child sends in a label from a tin of Ovaltine and 2s. 6d. to the Club's headquarters at 99 Park Lane, London, W.1. Membership entitles the child to take part in all the Club's activities and special offers. He or she also receives an identity card carrying special codes and signs, a wallet in which to carry Club papers, and a metal lapel badge. The first ten thousand members also receives a free record of the Ovaltine theme song and other tunes.

## COMPETITIONS

**BEECHAM FOOD AND DRINK DIVISION, Brentford, Middlesex.** Winners of Majorcan holidays-for-two in first phase of 1968 competition open to stockists of the division's products (Lucozade, Ribena, Lemben, PLJ and Mac lozenges) included three pharmacists, Mr. R. J. F. Bowden (C. A. Bowden, Chemists), Budeaux, Plymouth; Mr. W. Breithaupt (Jack H. Stern (S. Shields), Ltd.), South Shields, co. Durham; and Mr. J. Leah (Wyncherley's Chemists), Creswell, Derbys.

**ARROWTABS, LTD., Granville Mews, Cricklewood Lane, London, N.W.2.** First prize £250, second prize £50 in dealers' window-display competition to feature British-made photographic products. Theme "We're Backing Britain — Buy British." Window must be made up of 80 per cent. British-made products.

## NOTES ON NEW MEDICAMENTS

**INTAL.**—*Constituents:* Disodium cromoglycate and isoprenaline sulphate. The former, also known as F.P.L. 670 and described chemically as 1,3-bis(2-carboxychromon-5-yloxy)-2-hydroxypropane disodium, is a new anti-allergic compound of an unusual type. It has no intrinsic bronchodilator or corticosteroid-type of action, and it does not antagonise histamine, serotonin, bradykinin, acetylcholine, the slow-reacting substance associated with anaphylaxis or other known spasmogens. Yet when inhaled it can reduce the response to inhaled antigen in sensitised individuals, thus offering a protective type of action. The action is basically prophylactic, as the drug inhibits the release of spasmogens but has no direct antagonising effect. Intal is therefore of no value after the offending antigen has been inhaled. In addition to disodium cromoglycate, Intal contains a small amount of isoprenaline sulphate, and an inert carrier designed for inhalation as a powder from a special inhaler. The isoprenaline is included to prevent any temporary bronchospasm that might occur from the inhalation of a powder.

**ISMELIN EYE DROPS.**—*Chemistry:* 1(2-guanidinoethyl) - octahydrazocine sulphate (guanethidine). Guanethidine is well known as an antihypertensive drug which acts by sympathetic-nervous-system inhibition. It has been known for some time that the local application of adrenolytic drugs such as phentolamine is of value in the treatment of the ophthalmic manifestations of thyroid dysfunction. The relief of symptoms is associated with a reduction in intraocular pressure, and as a result guanethidine has been used with success to reduce the high intraocular pressure characteristic of glaucoma. It is considered that guanethidine may have a local effect by reducing the local concentration or stores of catechol amines, and in thyrotoxicosis subjective relief of the ophthalmic symptoms may be considerable.

**SERVICIN.**—*Constituents:* Tetracycline hydrochloride and *Lactobacillus casei*. One of the

Entries (in form of a set of three colour transparencies, photographed on a British-made colour film with a British-made camera; shots from three different angles) will be judged by a display expert, a government official, a photographic expert and Arrowtaps personnel. Period: February 1 to March 28.

**AGFA-GEVAERT, LTD., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.** "Trip of a Lifetime" has been won by Mr. Albert Howe, Denham, Bucks, with a black-and-white picture of his baby son, Andrew, then only a week old, being weighed by the local midwife, Nurse Bauman.



Mr. Howe's dream assignment is to go to the island of Tristan Da Cunha to find out why its people chose to return from Britain to a lonely volcano in the South Atlantic. Prize was in third stage of 1967 competition, "Work For A Living."

side-effects of tetracycline is gastro-intestinal disturbance, due to the wide-range antibacterial action of the antibiotic. Normally there is a balance between the various organisms present in the intestinal tract, so that there is no excessive growth of any one type. Tetracycline suppresses the growth of many normal inhabitants, changes the bacterial balance, and may permit the excessive growth of resistant organisms with consequent intestinal disturbances. Servicin is designed to overcome that difficulty by providing a strain of *Lactobacillus casei* that is resistant to tetracycline. That organism continues to proliferate in the intestine when the less resistant organisms have been suppressed, and thus maintains a bacterial population which prevents the invasion of other tetracycline-resistant—and possibly pathogenic—organisms.

**VIBRAMYCIN.**—*Chemistry:* α-Deoxy-5-oxo-tetracycline (approved name, doxycycline). Chemically, the compound shows but little difference from oxytetracycline or methacycline, but the removal of an oxygen atom at position 6 has conferred new and interesting properties. Doxycycline has an exceptionally high lipid solubility, and that solubility may enable it to pass more easily through the mucous membrane of the intestine, as the drug is absorbed more completely than other tetracyclines. This high degree of absorption after oral administration is coupled with a slow rate of excretion, and this change in the pattern of absorption is reflected in the lower dose of 100 mgm. daily. Lower dose also reduces side-effects, because the high degree of absorption means that a smaller amount is left unabsorbed in the intestines. The normal intestinal flora is thus subjected to less interference, and gastro-intestinal side-effects, although not necessarily eliminated, are much reduced, and rarely disturb continuity of treatment. In common with many other drugs, reduced doses should be given in cases of renal dysfunction.



## TRADE MARKS

### APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," January 10, No. 4663

For chemical products for use in science and photography; agriculture, horticulture and forestry; etc. (1)

Device with word and letter ABCO A, B907,698, by Abco Petroleum, Ltd., London, E.C.2.

For chemical substances for use in agriculture and horticulture; and seed dressings (1)

DINO-COL, 909,211, by Plant Protection, Ltd., London, S.W.1. and Yalding, Kent.

For chemical products used in science and photography; etc. (1)

ALFALAT, 913,112, by Chemische Werke Albert, Wiesbaden-Biebrich, Germany.

For face powders and cuticle softeners, all being non-medicated toilet preparations; hair restorers; cosmetics in cream or in liquid form, talcino powder for toilet use; perfumes, lipsticks, rouge, eye shadow; and perfumed oils for the bath and for toilet purposes; all being goods for use upon or in relation to the skin (3)

ROMNAY CUTICLEAN, B895,753, ROMNAY CUTIBEAUTY, B895,757, ROMNAY KUTIBEAUTY, B895,759, by Romney Cosmetics, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For nail varnish and lipsticks (3)

DIOR, 898,077, by Parfums Christian Dior, Paris, 8, France.

For preparations for the hair (3)

DIVATOP, 904,255, by Divapharma, A.G., Zurich, Switzerland.

For after-shave and pre-shave lotions being non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

PUNCH, 905,465, by Alfred Dunhill, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For perfumes; and bath essences and bath salts, all being non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

SUNACTIV, B906,262, by Beecham Toiletary Division, Brentford, Middlesex.

For perfumes, cosmetic preparations, non-medicated toilet preparations, preparations for the hair, shampoos, and artificial eyelashes being toilet articles, all for use by women and children (3)

Device, B907,733, by E. R. Holloway, Ltd., Hatfield, Herts.

For perfumes, eau de Cologne, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, non-medicated toilet preparations, toilet articles, soaps and essential oils (3)

Device with words and letter ROMNEY R THE HOUSE OF ROMNEY, B907,650, by Romney Cosmetics, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For perfumes and soaps (3)

UPPERCUT, 907,816, by Emile Kettin, Neuilly-on-Seine, France.

For soaps, perfumes, perfumed non-medicated toilet preparations, essential-oils, cosmetics, hair lotions and dentifrices (3)

DORLE, B910,347, by Wella (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants.

For chemical preparations for use in repelling birds (5)

HOPBIT, B894,430, by Bugges Insecticides, Ltd., Sittingbourne, Kent.

For disinfectants; germicidal and sanitary substances (5)

Device, 909,658, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

For pesticides for treating livestock (5)

PREOLATE, 905,723, by Stauffer Chemical Co., New York, U.S.A.

For veterinary preparations and substances, all containing iron, for pigs (5)

Device with words IRON PIGG, B906,725, by Astra-Hewlett, Ltd., Watford, Herts.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

Device, 911,324, by Abdine, Ltd., Edinburgh, 11. TEFANIL, 912,807, TEFIMED, 912,809, TEQUIMAT, 912,811, by Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., Morris Plains, New Jersey, U.S.A. WINCHEMEX, 913,778, by Sterling-Winthrop Group, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances, none sold in

lengths; disinfectants and antiseptics; and preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

DECAMETER, 911,380, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, Germany.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

SECHOLEX, 912,109, by Pharmacia, A.B., Uppsala, Sweden, ISONOX, 913,220, by UCB, S.A., Saint-Giles, nr. Brussels, Belgium.

For surgical and medicated bandages and dressings and surgical and sterilised plasters (5)

STERETS, 912,188, by Prebbles (Medical), Ltd., Liverpool, Lanes.

For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations (5)

STECOSOLIN, 912,290, by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., Twickenham, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

ELOBULIN, 912,452, by Behringwerke, A.G., Marburg/Lahn, Germany.

For pharmaceutical products (5)

TARCHOCINE, 913,030, by "Ciech" Centrala Importowo-Eksportowa Chemikali, Sp.z.o.o., Warsaw, Poland.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for use in the treatment of infections and diseases of the respiratory system (5)

BRONCHODIL, 913,642, by Biofarma, S.A., Neuilly-on-Seine, France.

For chemical preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; insecticides (5)

GAMMACRON, NONACRON, 913,749-50, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments, etc. (9)

DISNEYLAND, B898,893, by Walt Disney Productions, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For medical instruments and apparatus for treatment during pregnancy; and parts and fittings (10)

Device with word DECOMAIR, 905,847, by Electrolux, Ltd., Luton, Beds.

For brushes; combs and sponges; etc. (21)

STAVINYL, 911,402, by Société Rhovyl, Paris, 8, France.

"Trade Marks Journal," January 17, No. 4664

For substances for use in diagnostic tests for streptococcal infection (1)

STREPOKIT, 910,974, STREPO-TEST, B910,977, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For manures (natural and artificial); and seed dressings (1)

WONTEX, 912,814, by Shellstar, Ltd., London, S.E.1.

For essential oils, but not including essential oils for baking (3)

COMPLEXIM, 901,551, by American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For preparations for application to the skin to facilitate shaving; non-medicated lotions and non-medicated toilet powder, all for use after shaving (3)

BEARDEX, B907,077, by Michael Harry McHugh, Ascot, Berks.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)

MORNING MIST, 907,367, by Studio Girl Hollywood, Ltd., Havant, Hants.

For non-medicated toilet lotions for use before and after shaving (3)

DUNHILL PUNCH, 907,954, by Alfred Dunhill, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, preparations for the hair, and soaps (3)

ELEGIS, SULLEGE, 909,853-54, by L'Oreal, Paris, France.

For perfumes, cosmetics and essential oils (3)

CORVARA, 911,474, by Blendaxwerke R. Schneider & Co., Mainz/Rhein, Germany.

For non-medicated toilet preparations (3) and for pharmaceutical and veterinary substances and preparations; antiperspirants (5)

REHEIS, 911,042-43, by Armour Pharmaceutical Co., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all for human use and containing vitamin (5)

MIVIT, 904,969, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all containing vitamins and all being in capsule form (5)

VITABEE, B905,097, by A. H. Robins Co., Inc., Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.

For lacto-serum (5)

Device with word COPEVAL, 906,478, by Laiterie Co-operative Agricole "Valco" de Valognes (Manche), Valognes/Manche, France.

For veterinary preparations and animal feed supplements, all containing phosphate or phosphate derivatives (5)

DYNAFOS, 909,062, by International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Skokie, Illinois, U.S.A.

For chemical preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; insecticides (5)

BILOBRAN, 906,561, BETORAN, 909,718, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations (5)

RENSOP, 910,576, by British Felsol Co., Ltd., London, E.C.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all for the treatment of the skin (5)

LUBRIDERM, 910,981, by Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., Morris Plains, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

SANABO-LICUM, SANABO-SOLICUM, 911,200-01, by Biochemie, G.m.b.H., Vienna, 1, Austria.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances; medical and surgical plasters; material prepared for bandaging; disinfectants; and antiseptics (5)

TANDRISOL, 911,234, by J. R. Geigy, A.G., Basle, Switzerland.

## PATENTS

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED From the "Official Journal (Patents)"

January 17

N, N-diacylanilides and herbicidal compositions containing the same. Monsanto Co. 1,104,413.

N-formyl  $\alpha$ -haloacetanilides and herbicidal compositions containing them. Monsanto Co. 1,104,414.

7 $\alpha$ -methyl-steroids of the oestrane series. Organon Laboratories, Ltd. 1,104,462.

Disposable plastic bag. Elliot Laboratories, Inc. 1,104,538.

1 $\alpha$ , 2 $\alpha$  - oxidoandrosterone derivatives and method of preparing same. Spofa, Spojene Podniky pro Zdravotnickou Vyrobu. 1,104,572.

Quinazoline compounds and means for producing the same. Parke, Davis & Co. 1,104,576.

Vaporiser. Blease Anaesthetic Equipment, Ltd. 1,104,585.

Separation of lupulin from hops. John I. Heas, Inc. 1,104,645.

Tetracycline derivatives and process for their preparation. Soc. d'Exploitation des Laboratoires Bottu. 1,104,655.

Artificial artery. University of Birmingham and Joseph Lucas (Industries), Ltd. 1,104,680.

Di (thiocarbamoyl)-monosulphide derivatives and pesticidal compositions containing same. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,104,683.

Barbituric acid derivatives. Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd. 1,104,688.

Disinfectant compositions. Jeyes Group, Ltd. 1,104,692.

Germicides. Unilever, Ltd. 1,104,695.

Herbicidal N-halo- $\alpha$ -haloacetanilides. Monsanto, Co., 1,104,705.

Processes for the preparation of 9 $\alpha$ -fluoro steroids. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,104,724.

Steroid compounds useful as intermediates in the preparation of 9 $\alpha$ -fluoro steroid. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,104,725.

Medical-surgical tube. J. P. Gallagher. 1,104,774.

British patent specification relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from February 28.



## WORLD TRADE

**Swiss Company Plans West German Expansion.**—The Swiss pharmaceutical company Zyma S.A., Nyon, intends to develop rapidly their interests in West Germany by investing Dm. 20 million in their German subsidiary Zyma Blaes A.G., Munich.

**Franco-Dutch Citric Acid Link.**—Noury en Van Der Lande and the French firm Melle-Bezons are to co-operate in the manufacture and marketing of citric acid. The venture will aim at regrouping the production facilities of the two firms to strengthen their position in the European market more efficiently. The two have decided to set up a study company to examine the possibilities of co-operation and act as co-ordinator. Noury en Van Der Lande (a member of the Koninklijke Zout-Organon group), claims to be one of the world's leading citric acid producers. Melle-Bezons was the result of amalgamation of Les Usines de Melle and Soc. de Produits Chimiques et de Synthèse more than one year ago. The French firm belongs to Pechiney-St. Gobain.

## NEW COMPANIES

**P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office.**

**KEN PRICE WHOLESALE, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. To carry on the business of selling agents and consultants to the pharmaceutical chemical trades, etc. Directors: Kenneth G. Price and Edward C. Wood, R.O.: 64 Oakfield Road, London, N.4.

**OGDEN OF ST. ANNES, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. To acquire the business of wholesale druggists carried on by Samuel R. Ogden. Directors: Samuel R. Ogden and Doris L. E. Ogden, R.O.: 14 Formby Road, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs.

**PARFUMS CAPEL, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in perfumes, cosmetics, etc. Subscribers: Muriel Goldstein and Brian Goldstein, both of 25 The Glade, Ilford, Essex.

**PRECISION PROSTHETICS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £800. To carry on the business of opticians and druggists, etc. Directors: Andrew T. Ditchburn, 12 Denman Drive, Newsham Park, Liverpool, 6, and John A. Kelly.

**S. M. CRONIN CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. Simon M. Cronin, 39 The Risings, London, E.17, is the first director.

## Re-registrations

**Formerly "Limited" now "Unlimited"**  
J. E. J. PARKINSON (CHEMISTS), 1 Potter Street, Melbourne, Derbys.

## COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

### Sunday, February 4

**INTERNATIONAL GIFTS FAIR.** Winter Gardens, Talbot Hall, Metropole and Imperial hotels, Blackpool, Lancs. Until February 9.

### Monday, February 5

**HARROW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Victoria Hall, Sheepcote Road, Harrow, at 7.40 p.m. Speaker from Kodak, Ltd., on "Modern Colour Photography."

**MID-GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** York hotel, Bridgend, at 8 p.m. Mr. C. C. Stevens (a member of Council) on "Legal Responsibility of the Pharmaceutical Society for the Accuracy of Dispensed Medicines."

**NORTHAMPTON BRANCH PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Gobion room, Wedgwood restaurant, Abington Street, Northampton, at 8 p.m. Informal dinner. Guest speaker: Mr. R. T. Paget (Member of Parliament for Northampton).

**NORTH METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** School of Pharmacy, Brunswick Square, London, W.C.1, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. L. Priest (assistant secretary, Pharmaceutical Society) on "The Work of the Statutory Committee."

**STOCKPORT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Belgrade hotel, Stockport, at 8 p.m. Professor A. H. Beckett (head of Chelsea School of Pharmacy) on "The Route from Witch Doctor to Modern Drug."

### Tuesday, February 6

**BRIGHTON AND HOVE BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION,** Langfords hotel, Third Avenue, Hove, at 8.15 p.m. Mr. E. J. Downing (an assistant secretary, N.P.U.) on "The Pharmacy—Who is Really in Charge?"

**CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Owen Webb House, Gresham Road, Cambridge, at 8 p.m. Mr. S. J. Hopkins (chief pharmacist, Addenbrooke's Hospital) on "The Chemical Background to Therapeutics."

**COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Fletch hotel, Fletchhampstead Highway, Coventry, at 8 p.m. Professor E. J. Shellard on "Pharmacy in Poland."

**DONCASTER AND GOOLE BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION,** Milton room, Danum hotel, Doncaster, at 8.15 p.m. Business meet-

ing including nomination of candidate for N.P.U. Executive Committee election.

**GLASGOW PHARMACY CLUB, R. A. Peacock & Sons, Ltd.,** tearooms, 28 Westminster Terrace, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, at 7.30 p.m. Whist Drive.

**ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, CHEMICAL SOCIETY and SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY,** Vane Arms hotel, High Street, Stockton-on-Tees, at 8 p.m. Dr. V. Petrow (The British Drug Houses, Ltd.) on "The Birth Pill—Present and Future."

**SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, LIVERPOOL REGIONAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY,** Byrom Street, Liverpool, 3, at 8 p.m. Dr. G. F. Somers (Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull) on "Teratogenicity." (Lecture course.)

**WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Star hotel, Worcester, at 8 p.m. Film evening.

### Wednesday, February 7

**BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Medical centre, Boscombe, at 1.20 p.m. Dr. James Fisher on "Elementary Transactional Analysis applied to G.P.s' Telephone Calls."

**DONCASTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Doncaster Royal Infirmary, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. Judith Senior on "Antifertility Agents." (Lecture course.)

**WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION and CHELSEA SCHOOL OF PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION,** 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 7.30 p.m. Address by Mr. D. F. Lewis (secretary Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain) and conducted tour of building.

### Thursday, February 8

**BRADFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and BRADFORD PHARMACY STUDENTS ASSOCIATION,** Bradford University, at 7.45 p.m. Miss P. M. North (Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences) on "Poisonous Plants and Fungi."

**CHELTEMHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Boardroom, Ucal, Ltd., Cheltenham, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. C. C. Stevens (a member of Council) on "Recent Advances in Forensic Pharmacy."

**COVENTRY TECHNICAL COLLEGE,** Whitley Abbey School, Abbey Road, Coventry, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. N. W. Imlah (medical director, All Saints Hospital, Birmingham) on "Drug Treatment of Psychiatric Disorders."

**DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Three Tuns hotel, Durham, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. G. Crowder on "Roses and their Cultivation."

**EPSOM AND SUTTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Charter inn, Epsom, at 8 p.m. Mr. A. Shepherd on "The Trade and Technical Press."

**GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Room 24, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, C.1, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. H. Chambers (associate director, A. C. Nielsen Co., Ltd.) on "Business Trends in Pharmacy."

**HOUNSLOW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Sun hotel, Hanworth Road, Hounslow, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. G. J. Higon (headmaster, Martindale School, Hounslow) on "Work and Play at a School for the Physically Handicapped."

**LEEDS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Great Northern hotel, Leeds, at 8 p.m. Dr. F. Fish on "Science in Crime Detection."

**READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Southcote hotel, Reading, at 8 p.m. Mr. W. A. Smallcombe on "Prehistory in the Thames Valley."

**SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY,** Literary and Philosophical Society, 36 George Street, Manchester, at 2.30 p.m. Mr. W. Black (dye-stuffs division, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.) on "Mechanisms of Dispersion Stabilisation"; Dr. D. P. Bryant and Mr. C. R. G. Treasure (Welwyn Hall Research Association) on "Dispersion for Particle Size Analysis"; and Dr. M. J. Groves (Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd) on "Dispersion Problems in the Size Analysis of Emulsion Systems."

**THAMES VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION,** Winthrop House, Surbiton, at 8 p.m. "Brains trust" comprising Mr. D. J. Boyles, Dr. W. R. L. Brown and Mr. J. Ferguson.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,** Edward Lewis theatre, Middlesex Hospital medical school, Cleveland Street, London, W.1, at 5.30 p.m. Professor A. S. V. Burgen (Shield Professor of Pharmacology, Cambridge University) on "The Action of Anaesthetic Agents on Cell Membranes."

### Friday, February 9

**MERSEYSIDE BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS,** Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, Liverpool, 1, at 7.30 p.m. Miss D. Ross on "Treatment and Rehabilitation of Spina Bifida Patients."

**OXFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Barns Court ballroom, Cowley Centre, Oxford, at 7.30 p.m. Buffet and dance.

**SUNDERLAND PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION,** Roker hotel, Sunderland, at 7.15 p.m. Annual reunion dinner and dance. Tickets (price £1 10s. each) are available from Mr. P. Walker, School of Pharmacy, Technical College, Sunderland.

### Sunday, February 11

**FINCHLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Board room, Barnet General Hospital, at 8 p.m. Wine and cheese evening.

## Courses and Conferences

**SCOTTISH HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS' CONFERENCE,** Dunblane Hydro hotel, Dunblane, Perthshire, March 1-3. Speakers include Dr. J. H. F. Brotherton (chief medical officer, Scottish Home and Health Department); Sir Derrick Dunlop (chairman, Committee on Safety of Drugs); Professor A. H. Beckett (head of Chelsea School of Pharmacy); Mr. G. Sykes (head of microbiology department, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.) and Mr. J. A. Myers (chief pharmacist, Edinburgh Royal Infirmary).

## Advance Information

**SQUARE ASSOCIATION and STUDENTS' UNION, SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, LONDON UNIVERSITY,** Royal Lancaster hotel, Lancaster Gate, London, W.2, at 7.30 p.m. Combined annual ball. Tickets (price £5 5s. double; £2 12s. 6d. single) from the Association Secretary, 29 Brunswick Square, London, W.C.1.



# Prescribers Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

A NEW drug with effects on cardiac function is described by workers at the Institute of Cardiology and National Heart Hospital, London. Known as I.C.I. 50172 (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.), the drug is chemically 4-(2-hydroxy - 3 - isopropylaminopropoxy acetanilide). It has been shown to block isoprenaline-induced tachycardia, both in animals and in normal volunteers; it also has some intrinsic sympathomimetic action. The present authors report, in two papers, on the compound's haemodynamic effects in man. Intravenous injection of 5 mgm. during erect, submaximal exercise in subjects with good cardiac function resulted in a fall in heart rate of about 16 per cent. but, because stroke volume increased, cardiac output remained constant. Left ventricular function was not seriously impaired and it is therefore thought that there may be therapeutic value in the drug's ability to antagonise catecholamine effects on the heart (animal work suggests effects on the peripheral vascular tree are not affected). In patients with ischaemic heart disease, 50172 reduced the resting heart rate, though it did not do so in the normal subject (it is suggested that the patients have a higher level of resting sympathetic activity which is antagonised by a  $\beta$ -adrenergic blocking effect of the drug). At higher dosage (15 and 25 mgm. intravenously) the heart rate slowing was accompanied by a reduction in cardiac output, and the authors therefore warn that caution should be exercised in patients with evidence of myocardial dysfunction, as is necessary with propranolol. However, absence of any hypotensive effect at those dosages, suggested a therapeutic advantage for I.C.I. 50172 (*B.M.J.*, January 27, pp. 213 and 215).

It is now quite clear that busulphan therapy improves the quality of life, and probably increases its duration, in chronic granulocytic leukaemia, reports

the Medical Research Council's working party for therapeutic trials in leukaemia. The same has been found true for radiotherapy, but to a lesser extent. One-hundred-and-two patients with the disease were begun either on busulphan or external x-irradiation and followed up for a minimum of three years. After the initial course, observers are free to change treatment if not satisfied with the patient's progress. Busulphan was found superior to radiotherapy in respect of survival times (medium time 170 weeks in the busulphan group; 120 weeks in the radiotherapy group), efficacy in restoring and maintaining satisfactory haemoglobin levels, and leucocyte and platelet counts after the first course of treatment. Little difference was found in the long-term control of spleen size. Seventy per cent. of patients in each group died as a result of blast-cell transformation, but transformation arose earlier in the radiotherapy group (*B.M.J.*, January 27, p. 201).

## PRINT AND PUBLICITY

A COMPOSITE display piece has been produced by Meggeson-Warrick division of White Laboratories, Ltd., Penarth Street, London, S.E.15, for the effective display of their "blue" range of pastilles. A special "blue range" parcel holds 4½ doz. assorted tins (twelve glycerin and blackcurrant, twelve glycerin lemon and honey, eight glycerin of thymol, six cherry cough, six catarrh, six menthol and eucalyptus, four Smokies).

### PUBLICATIONS

#### Medical Propaganda

- CIBA LABORATORIES, LTD., Horsham, Sussex. Ismelin eye drops (file card).  
BRISTOL LABORATORIES, LTD., Feltham, Middlesex. Tetrex bid caps (4-p. leaflet).  
SANDOZ PRODUCTS, LTD., 23 Great Castle Street, London, W.1. Potassium Sandoz effervescent tablets (file card). Brinaldix (32-p. booklet).  
RYBAR LABORATORIES, LTD., Tankerton, Kent. Ferrybar (file card).  
HARVEY PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Sandwich, Kent. Vibramycin (16-p. booklet).  
HARKER STAGG, LTD., 6 Argall Avenue, London, E.10, G 500 tablets (file card).  
PARKE DAVIS & Co., Hounslow Middlesex. Mylanta, Mylocon (16-p. booklet).  
FISONS PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Loughborough, Leicestershire. Intal compound Spincaps (file card).

MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex. Vallex (file card). Neulactil (4-p. leaflet); Surmontil (4-p. leaflet).

SELPHARM LABORATORIES, LTD., Pinner Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Servicin (2-p. leaflet).

### Booklets and leaflets

C. E. KING & SONS, LTD., 41 London Street, Chertsey, Surrey. Leaflets on cotton wool inserting machines, capping machines, tablet-counting machine and container handling and conveying, etc., equipment.

HOPKIN & WILLIAMS, LTD., Chadwell Heath, Essex: "Salicylideneamino-2-thiophenol reagent for tin" (4-p. monograph).



UNITS TO LINK WITH PROMOTIONS: Two display units produced by Trufood, Ltd., London Road, Guildford, Surrey, for special promotions of their main milk food in five television regions.

## CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications

PROGESTERONE. Some effects of long-term treatment in rabbits and their relevance to pre-eclampsia. *Lancet*, January 27, p. 170.

COMPARISON OF RADIOTHERAPY AND BUSULPHAN THERAPY. Chronic granulocytic leukaemia. *Brit. med. J.*, January 27, p. 201.

I.C.I. 50172. Effects of, in man during erect exercise. *Brit. med. J.*, January 27, p. 213.

I.C.I. 50172. Haemodynamic effects of, in patients with ischaemic heart disease. *Brit. med. J.*, January 27, p. 215.

DRUGS and the liver. *Brit. med. J.*, January 27, p. 227.

PHARMACOLOGICAL BASIS for the tobacco smoking habit. *Nature*, January 27, p. 331.

RESPONSE OF BACTERIAL SPORES AND MICROCOCCUS RADIODURANS to ultraviolet irradiation at low temperatures. *Nature*, January 27, p. 337.

INDOSPICINE, a new hepatotoxic amino-acid from *Indigofera spicata*. *Nature*, January 27, p. 354.

DETECTION of insulin precipitating antibodies. *Nature*, January 27, p. 356.

SALMONELLOSIS. The control and eradication of, in a closed pig herd. *Vet Rec.*, January 27, p. 92.

ANGIOTENSIN, RADIOIMMUNOASSAY of. *Nature*, January 20, p. 277.

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period—February 11-17

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Anadin...	3/90	1/30	1/30	3/67	5/104	4/74	2/60	3/90	5/81	3/90	2/60	1/30	—	1/30
Askit powders...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bisodol...	—	4/28	4/28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dentu-creme...	3/90	—	—	—	—	3/90	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disprin...	1/15	4/75	—	2/60	—	1/30	—	1/15	3/60	1/30	2/30	3/60	—	1/30
Horlicks...	4/120	2/60	3/90	3/110	2/70	2/60	2/70	4/120	2/60	4/120	2/60	3/110	—	5/150
Nulon...	—	2/60	—	1/30	—	—	—	2/60	2/60	—	—	2/60	—	1/30
Respite...	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steradent...	—	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterafix...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/45	1/15	—	2/30	3/45	—	—
Throaties...	—	—	5/75	—	—	4/60	4/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vick Formula 44...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/45	—	—	—	2/75	—	—	—
White Cross cough mixture...	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap...	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—